The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Counting the Electoral Vote.

THE TWO HOUSES IN JOINT CONVENTION.

Arkansas and Louisiana Excluded.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1873.

HOUSE.

CROWDED GALLERIES.

This being the day when the ceremony of counting the Presidential electoral votes takes place in the House, the galleries, in spite of the rain, which had been falling all morning, were crowded.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Senate amendments to the bill making provision for the Vienna Exposition were concurred in.

U. S. COURTS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill changing the time of holding United States Courts in Minnesota. Passed.

MESSAGE SENT TO THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a message was sent to the Senate that the House was prepared to receive that body to proceed with the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

AMENDING THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the thirtieth section of the internal revenue law of the 14th of July, 1870, so as to provide that on all importations of sugar, molasses and pig iron and railroad iron the amount of the bond required shall only be in the penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that on all other importations the bond shall be in the penal sum equal to the invoice of the value of imported merchandise, with the duties added thereto. Passed.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At one o'clock the door keeper announced the arrival of the Senate. The Speaker and members of the House immediately stood up, and remained standing while the members of the Senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, filed down the main aisle two by two, and took the seats assigned them in the southeastern section of the hall.

Mr. Colfax, Vice President, took the chair of the Speaker, who occupied a seat to the left of the Vice President, and Senator Sherman and Representatives Davies and Beck, who had been appointed tellers, took their places at the clerk's desk.

The Vice President called the Joint Convention to order, stating that the Senate and House of Representatives having met under the provisions of the constitution for the purpose of opening, determining and declaring the vote for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and that it being his duty, in the presence of both houses thus convened, to open the votes, he would now proceed to discharge that duty. He then broke open the sealed package containing the certificates of the Governor of the State of Maine as to the persons chosen as electors of that State, together with the certificate of the electors, and handed the same to the tellers.

Senator SHERMAN thereupon read the certificate of electors, showing that the votes of that State were given for U. S. Grant as President and Henry Wilson as Vice President.

The same formally was gone through with in the case of the State of New Hampshire, and then it was ordered that instead of reading the certificates in full, the tellers should simply announce the result of the vote in each State, unless the reading of a certificate should be specially called for, and that course was observed throughout the proceedings. The first variation in the uniformity of the count was when the State of Maryland was reached.

Mr. BECK read the certificate from that State, showing that its eight votes had been cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as President, and for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Vice President. The next deviation was in the case of Georgia, and Mr. Beck, having examined the certificate, announced that the eleven votes of that State for President had been given as follows: B. G. Brown, of Missouri, six; Horace Greeley, of New York, three, and Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, two; and the eleven votes for Vice President, as follows: B. G. Brown, of Missouri, five; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, five, and N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, one.

The one vote for Vice President which Gen. Banks received from the State of Georgia caused some laughter at the expense of that gentleman.

Then Mr. HOAR rose and made a point that the three votes cast for Horace Greeley could not be counted, because the said Horace Greeley was dead at the time such electors assembled and cast their votes, and therefore there was not a person within the meaning of the Constitution, this being a historical fact of which the two Houses might properly take notice.

The Vice President read the rule which requires, in the case of any question arising on the vote, that the two Houses shall separate and vote upon the point.

At the suggestion of Senator CONKLING, Mr. HOAR's objection was withdrawn temporarily, as it was likely that other questions would arise, and might be all disposed of at the same time. The certificate from the State of Mississippi having been read, Senator TRUMBULL objected to its being counted, on the ground that the certificate of the electors failed to state that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. POTTER further objected to one of the votes of Mississippi, on the ground that one elector having been substituted for another, who was absent, such substitution was not certified to by the Governor, and also because the Secretary of State certified to nothing of his own knowledge, but from information.

The various objections having been reduced to writing, the Senate withdrew in order to pass upon them, and the House thereupon was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. HOAR then offered a resolution that the votes reported by the tellers as having been cast by the Electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley as President of the United States ought not, in the judgment of the House, be counted, said Horace Greeley having died before such votes were cast.

Mr. BANKS made a point of order that the House had no power to decide on the question of eligibility.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House to determine under the resolution, not a point of order within the purview of the chair.

The vote was taken without debate by yeas and nays, and amid much excitement, particularly as it became evident that the vote was close, and as the difficulty presented itself of having the Senate and House take opposite sides of the question. The vote resulted, however, in the adoption of the resolution by yeas 102, nays 78. Many Republicans voted against the resolution and many Democrats for it.

Mr. KERR then offered a resolution that the votes cast for Horace Greeley should be counted as blank votes.

The Speaker declined to entertain the resolution, on the ground that the House had already disposed of the question, and was now engaged in voting on other questions raised in Joint Convention of both Houses. He stated that the question now before the House was on the objection raised by Senator Trumbull to counting the votes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the electors of the State of Mississippi ought to be counted. The resolution was adopted—161 to 33.

The question then arose on the objection made by Mr. Potter, that one of the votes of Mississippi should not be counted, because that vote had not been cast by Morgan, the regular elector, but by Speltman, who was appointed as a substitute, such appointment not having been duly certified to by the Governor.

Mr. POTTER offered a resolution in accordance with his objection.

Mr. BANKS offered a substitute for it, declaring that the electors of the State of Mississippi, having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were legal electors of that State, and that the vote as cast by them should be counted.

The substitute was agreed to, and then a message was sent to the Senate that the House had acted on the question submitted by the joint convention of the two houses.

The House then took a recess for a quarter of an hour.

Shortly after the close of the recess, the Senate again came into the hall of the House in the same order as before, and the session of the Joint Convention was resumed, under the chairmanship of the Vice President.

The Vice President stated the result of the two Houses on the three questions that had been raised, showing non-concurrence between the two Houses in the case of Georgia, and stated that, under the twenty-second joint rule, the vote of that State could not be counted. The rule provides that no vote objected to shall be counted, except by a concurrent vote of the two Houses.

There having been a concurrence of the two Houses in regard to the question of Mississippi, the votes of that State were counted. The tellers then proceeded with the formal business of stating the results of the electoral votes. That of the State of Kentucky was stated by Mr. Beck as being for Thomas A. Hendricks, eight votes, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, four votes.

Senator MORTON made a point of order that two of the votes of the electors of Georgia having been cast for a citizen of that State for President and five for another citizen of that State for Vice President, such votes should not be counted, the Constitution requiring that the President and Vice President shall not be citizens of the same State.

The Vice President overruled the point of order, as not having been made in time.

The same point, however, was made by Senator CARPENTER in regard to the State of Missouri, it appearing that some votes were cast for B. Gratz Brown for President and some for him as Vice President. The point was, however, withdrawn, in view of the sentence in the certificate to the effect that none of the electors who had voted for B. Gratz Brown as President had voted for him as Vice President.

The certificates of the electors of the State of Texas having been read by Mr. Dawes, Senator TRUMBULL objected to the vote being received, because there was no certificate of the executive authority of that State, that the persons who voted for President and Vice President had been appointed electors.

Mr. DICKEY also objected because it appeared that there was not a legal majority of electors, only four of the original electors having been present, and had undertaken to fill the places of the four who were absent. These two objections having been made, the Senate again, at 4:20 P. M., withdrew to its chamber, in order that both Houses might pass separately upon the objections.

In reference to the objection made by Senator Trumbull, the House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Dawes that the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers, and in reference to the objection made by Mr. Dickey, the House adopted a resolution that a quorum is an arbitrary number which each State has the right to establish for itself, and that as it does not appear that the choice of electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of Texas should be counted.

After an interval extending to ten minutes after five o'clock, the Senate again returned to the hall of the House. The Vice President took the chair, and the session of the joint convention was resumed.

The Vice President stated the fact that the objections to the vote of Texas had been overruled by each House, and directed that the vote should be counted.

The examining and stating of the result of electoral certificates was resumed. The Vice President, in presenting the certificates from the State of Arkansas, stated that a copy had been received by him on the 11th of December, and one by the Secretary of State on the 2d of January, 1873, and that on the 4th or 5th of February a person claiming to be a messenger from the State of Arkansas, but without a commission as such, presented to him a sealed paper, which, when opened, purported to be a certificate of three electors, but which was wholly informal, and was so treated by him.

Senator RICE objected to the vote of that State being counted, but deferred offering his objection in writing until after the certificates from Louisiana were presented.

The Vice President then handed to the tellers a certificate from the State of Louisiana, which had been reserved till the last, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to read it in full. This certificate gave the eight votes of Louisiana to U. S. Grant as President and Henry Wilson as Vice President.

The Vice President handed to the tellers another certificate from Louisiana, signed by eight other persons claiming to be electors of the State, and giving the electoral vote for Vice President to B. Gratz Brown, the votes for President having been blank. The latter paper was accompanied by certificates from the Governor of Louisiana stating that eight persons who had signed it had been duly elected as electors for President and Vice President. The registrar's certificate states that the eight electors in the popular vote received over sixty-six thousand votes, while the other eight elected received only fifty-eighty thousand odd votes.

Senator WEST objected to the certificate of the last set of electors, on the ground that such certificate was not made in pursuance of law.

Mr. SHELDON also objected to the same certificate, because the Governor's certificate was not signed by the person who was at the time Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, and for the further reason that at the time such certificate was executed there had not been made any count, canvass or return of the votes cast by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. POTTER objected to the certificate of the first set of electors, for the reason that there was no certificate from the executive authorities of the State, as required by the act of Congress of 1792, that persons who cast such votes were appointed electors, but that, on the contrary, there was a certificate by the Governor that the persons who voted for B. Gratz Brown as Vice President had been duly elected electors of the State.

Mr. STEVENSON objected to counting any vote from the State of Louisiana because it did not satisfactorily appear that any electors were elected according to law.

Senator CARPENTER also objected to counting any of the votes of Louisiana because there was no proper return of votes cast by the electors of that State, and because there is no State government in that State, republican in form, and because no canvass of the vote cast in the State had been made.

Senator TRUMBULL objected to the first certificate certifying to the election of Grant and Wilson, because Boree, who signed the electors' certificate, was not at the time Secretary of State, nor in possession of the office nor seal of that position, and because that certificate was not true in fact, as proved by the admission of Boree before a Committee of the Senate.

All objections to the vote of Louisiana having been stated, Senator RICE stated his objection to the vote of Arkansas, it being that the election returns showed that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as electors for President and Vice President, and because the returns read by the tellers had not been certified according to law.

The Senate at 6:15 o'clock withdrew, and for a time there was much confusion in the House, caused by an effort on the part of many members to take a recess till to-morrow, and by the efforts of other members to defeat that proposition. The motion for recess was defeated—yeas 82, nays 101.

The objection to the vote of Arkansas was then submitted to the House and a resolution adopted, by a vote of 103 to 27, on motion of Mr. SNYDER, that the vote be counted for Grant and Wilson.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, none of the returns reported by the tellers as electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted.

Mr. SPEER moved as a substitute that the vote of the electors of Louisiana certified to by Governor Warmoth be counted.

Mr. SHELDON offered a resolution that the State of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson be counted.

Mr. POTTER called attention to the fact that the seal attached to the certificates, signed by Boree, was not the seal of the State.

The Speaker ruled that that was debate, and no debate was in order.

Mr. POTTER—I demand to know whether the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to that certificate.

Mr. Speaker—The Chair does not know.

Mr. AMBLER—Is it not the right of the House, in passing on questions, to know whether in point of fact the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to one or both of these certificates?

The Speaker—But as a matter of fact, the chair never saw the seal of Louisiana, and would not know it.

Mr. AMBLER—Would it not be proper for the House to be informed whether the seals attached to the two papers are the same.

Speaker—The chair cannot indulge, and will not permit, debate on what is the true seal of Louisiana.

Mr. AMBLER—Then I ask that the statement of Boree before the committee of the Senate be read.

Mr. STORM asked that the inscriptions on the seals be read.

The Speaker directed that to be done. It appeared, in fact, that they were not impressions from the same seal.

After some further attempts at discussion, which were repressed by the use of the Speaker's gavel, a vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's resolution, and it was rejected without division.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Speer's resolution, and it was rejected—yeas 60, nays 84.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution that none of the returns of the electors of Louisiana should be counted, and it was agreed to without a division.

The Senate again (7:45) returned to the hall of the House, and the Vice President, having the chair, announced the action of both Houses as to the vote of Arkansas and Louisiana, the effect of them being to exclude the votes of both these States. The general result of the count was then stated by the tellers, through Senator Sherman. The Vice President, having received from the tellers an abstract of the votes, declared that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for President, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1863, and that Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes for Vice President, was duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873. [Applause.]

The Senate then made its final exit, and the House, at five minutes past eight, adjourned.

SENATE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT PADUCAH.

Mr. MACHEN introduced a bill for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Ky.

BILL PASSED.

The calendar was taken up and the following bill passed:

Amending the act to provide for holding United States Circuit Court in the western district of Missouri.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At fifteen minutes before one o'clock the clerk of the House appeared and announced that that body was ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, five minutes before one o'clock the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and with the Vice President and Secretary at its head, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives. At 2:10 o'clock the Senate returned to its Chamber, and the Vice President submitted for the decision of the Senate the objection raised in joint convention by Mr. Hoar to the counting of three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, on the ground that the votes could not be properly cast for a person who was dead.

The Vice President stated that under the rule the question must be decided without debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be not counted.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was: yeas 47, nays 18. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING moved to add to the resolution so as to make it read as amended:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted, the functions of the joint convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or of the count.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morton, Mr. CONKLING substituted the words "The two Houses" for the term "Joint Convention," and at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman, he amended his amendment so as to make it read the "Functions of the two Houses in counting the votes being ministerial, &c."

Mr. BAYARD raised the point of order that Conkling's amendment was merely a recital of a legal proposition, and not properly an amendment at all, because it did not change or affect in any way the substance of the original resolution.

The Senate sustained the point of order and rejected the amendment by a vote of 32 to 30.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the functions of the two Houses in respect to the count of votes being ministerial and independent of the question or effect of the vote, the electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley be counted.

Mr. BAYARD made the same point of order as before, and also the point that this amendment was not in order, having already been voted upon in substance.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 to 28.

The resolution that the votes of Georgia cast for Greeley be counted was then agreed to—yeas 44, nays 19.

The Vice President submitted the objection raised in Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull to the counting of the votes of Mississippi, upon the ground that it did not apply to certificates of electors that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew the objection, and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

The Vice President submitted the objection raised by Mr. Potter, of New York, in Joint Convention, to the counting of the vote of Speltman, an elector appointed to fill a vacancy, on the ground that his certificate was not signed by the Governor.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution to count the vote of Speltman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution to count the vote of Mississippi was then agreed to, and a message was sent to the House announcing the action of the Senate on these objections, and its readiness to resume the conference. A message was received announcing the action of the House, and at 3:30 o'clock the Senate again proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

At 3:30 P. M. the Senate returned to its chamber, and the Vice President submitted the objection made by Mr. Dickey in Joint Convention to the counting of the electoral votes to-day, on the ground that less than a quorum of the electors had filled four vacancies caused by the absence of persons elected.

Mr. CONKLING moved to overrule the objection. Agreed to.

The Vice President submitted the objection raised in Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull as to the counting of the vote to-day, upon the ground that the certificates of election of the electors were not signed by the Governor of the State.

Mr. CONKLING offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the foregoing objection.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Conkling's resolution.

Resolved, That no list of names of persons assuming to cast the vote of the State of Texas for President and Vice President having been made, certified and delivered to said persons by the executive authority of said State, nor attached to the list of votes cast, the vote of said State cannot be counted.

Mr. CONKLING raised the point of order that the point was not in order, because it partook of the nature of an argument.

The Senate overruled the objection by a vote of 31 to 15.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then rejected—yeas 24, nays 34—and the original resolution agreed to.

The Senate, at six minutes past five, again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

At 6:20 P. M. Senate returned to its chamber. The Vice President submitted the objection made by Mr. Rice in joint convention to the counting of the electoral vote of Arkansas, upon the grounds, first, that the official returns of the election in said State, and made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified by the Secretary of State as elected, were not elected as Presidential electors; and, second, because the returns read by the tellers are not certified to according to law.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of Arkansas should be counted.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to insert the word "not" after the word "should." Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

The resolution so amended was agreed to—yeas 28 nays 24.

The Vice President submitted the objections raised in Joint Convention to counting the electoral vote of Louisiana.

Mr. CARPENTER offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral votes of the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered the following substitute, which Mr. Carpenter accepted:

Resolved, That all objections presented having been considered, no electoral vote purporting to be that of the State of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered as a substitute a resolution, with a preamble reciting certain alleged facts in regard to the Presidential election in Louisiana, and alleging that the returns had been made according to law.

Mr. WEST interrupted the reading of the preamble by raising the point that the substitute was out of order, being in the nature of an argument.

The Vice President submitted the question to the Senate, and the point of order was sustained by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mr. TRUMBULL then offered the remainder of his preamble and resolution, from the point at which the Clerk had stopped reading it, as an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull's resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the votes of electors declared to have been elected as aforesaid by the Governor of the State are entitled to be counted.

This was rejected—yeas 19, nays 36.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution was then agreed to—yeas 33, nays 16.

Mr. MORTON—I wish to call attention to the fact that the Senate has decided to exclude all the votes of Arkansas by reason of their wanting the Governor's certificate.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I object to debate.

A message was received announcing the action of the House in regard to the electoral votes of Louisiana, and the Senate then (7:50) again proceeded to the hall of the House.

At five minutes past eight the Senate returned to its chamber.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one of the Senate to join two members appointed by the House to inform the President and Vice President elect of their election, and the Vice President appointed Mr. Sherman as a Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate, at 8:10, adjourned.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Rained from morning till early this afternoon; then snowed at dark; four inches of snow on the ground at nine; cloudy; threatening, but no snow falling; thermometer 30. River 27 feet 6 inches; falling very slowly. Arrived—Alaska, New Orleans; Charmer and Minneola, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans; Emperor, Pittsburgh. Five tows with coal passed down. The tow boats, Thomas W. Means, Evan Williams, Kate Waters and Ben Wright went up the river with empty barges. The *Gazette* special to-night reports the Kanawha rising; also that the James Reese went on the docks at Middleport in consequence of injuries from running into the bank at Moundsville.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—River falling slowly; 11 feet in canal; 9 feet in chute; 7 feet over the rocks. But little business on account of the inclement weather. Rained violently all morning; snowed nearly all afternoon; cloudy; turning colder to-night; mercury 32. Arrived—Louisville, New Orleans; Ironsides and barges and Alice Brown and tow, Pittsburgh: Pierrepont and barges, Kanawha. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Ironsides and barges, Falls, St. Louis. The Sharp, McDonald, Ajax, Dick Fulton No. 3 and Charles Brown left for the South with full tows; Pierrepont, Kanawha.

CAIRO, February 12. — Arrived — Liberty, Pittsburgh, last night at 11 o'clock; Idlewild, Memphis, noon; St. Joe, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 3; Potomac, Cincinnati, 4; City of Quincy, St. Louis, 5; Lumsden, Nashville, 5 P. M.; Esperanza, Cincinnati, 6; Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis, 5 Departed—Liberty, New Orleans, midnight; Bee, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; St. Joe, Hickman, 2; C. V. Countz, New Orleans, 2; Idlewild, Evansville, 5; Potomac, Memphis, 6. River risen 3 feet. Cloudy and cool.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Arrived—None. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans. Elliott, Memphis; Davage and Babbage, Ohio River. River falling slowly, with about 6½ feet of water to Cairo. Weather clear and cold; mercury below freezing point all day. The Kansas river is pouring a flood into the Missouri, and gorges in the latter breaking up, the ice will soon be running past this city.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 12.—Cloudy; rain, sleet and snow; mercury 36 to 32. River risen 18 inches. Down—Tarascon, 7 P. M.; Grey Eagle, 4; Mary Ament, 5. Up—Arkansas river, 8 P. M.; Florence Lee, 1 A. M.; Sylvester Thorn, 3 A. M.; Robert Mitchell, 8; Shannon, 9, Fayette, 9; Quickstep, 1 P. M.—generally with good trips. Business restricted by foul weather.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cloudy and cold; light fall of snow to-day. River rising rapidly, having risen over two feet since last evening. Arrived—Clarksville, Arkansas River. Departed—Joe Kenney, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Pat Coleburne, White River.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Mary Alice and barges, Lady Lee, James Howard and Ashland. Up—Bismarck and City of Cairo. Clear and cool. River falling.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—River rising rapidly; 12 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy; heavy rains last night and this morning. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary Forsythe, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

New York Constitutional Reform.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12.—The Constitutional Commission to-day took up the suffrage article and adopted the section providing for challenge at polls for the payment of or accepting a bribe, and for buying or selling votes.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Civilized Government for the Indians.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

The Unsettled Clause of the Washington Treaty.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

New "Rings" in the Horizon.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Importation of Laborers.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1873.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report against the consolidation of the staffs of corps and departments, and of a system of details from the line of a certain number of officers for four years on staff duty. The committee cut off Brigadier General from the head of each corps, and provide for chiefs of artillery, cavalry and infantry, to be on duty by details in the War Department. In connection with this lengthy and important report, are opinions of distinguished army officers.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

To-day's counting of the electoral vote was the ninth witnessed and reported by L. A. Gobright, of the Associated Press. In the Senate Mr. Trumbull was very captious while the vote was being counted, and was disposed to dispute the returns as though he thought the Liberal ticket had a chance of success.

COLFAX'S CASE.

The general impression in and out of Congress is that Mr. Colfax has made a weak case.

CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIANS.

The Senate Indian Committee have agreed to a new bill establishing a civilized government in the Indian Territory.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific Railroad interest question was before the Ways and Means Committee again today. Mr. Ashton, Government counsel, asked the repeal of Mr. Dawes' amendment of 1871.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—FORTHCOMING REPORT THEREON.

Hon. William Williams, of Indiana, is preparing a report on the investigation into the expenditures of the War Department, in accordance with the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, of Mass., last session. The investigation has been very thorough, and the report will be quite lengthy. A detailed statement of all the expenditures will be given, and a statement showing the classes that should be continued, and what are unnecessary. All the Bureaus of the War Department have been examined, and a plan to reorganize the workings of the system under them will be submitted. A full history of the clerical force will be given, stating the number, class, salaries of all, and by whom and when appointed. The working force of the whole Department, it has been found, can be diminished, and the salaries of some of them will be recommended to be increased. The report will be ready in about ten days.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The bill for the reorganization of the Patent Office is finished by the House Committee on Patents, and will soon be reported. The proposed change will be of interest to all connected with the patent business, as the bill aims to provide for the settlement of conflicting systems in the administration of the law now in vogue. A Commission is also provided for to review the decisions of the Patent Examiners. The salaries of some of the examiners are increased, but otherwise not much change is made in the working force.

THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, has again introduced his bill for the revival of American commerce by repealing the law for the purchase under the American flag of foreign built ships, in so far as relates to the vessels employed in foreign trade, and allowing stores to be taken at bond duty free when such stores are to be used on foreign voyages, and that all material used in the construction and repairs on vessels employed in foreign trade be admitted duty free. Mr. Cox introduces this on account of the failure of Shellabarger's bill, and he desires to push his bill to a vote in order to get the sense of the House upon the subject. He will make a speech upon the points in his bill, in which he will take occasion to combat some of the theories and arguments advanced by Mr. Shellabarger upon the question of reviving our commerce.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, has taken a practical step to prevent intemperance in the army by endeavoring to secure a law of Congress which shall prohibit the promotion of officers who are addicted to the too free use of intoxicating liquors. It is now before the Military Committee, of which he is Chairman, and therefore an early report to the House is possible. Gen. Coburn has never been known as a radical reformer on this subject, but has introduced it to remedy and silence the much talked-of necessity of temperance among army officers.

NEW RINGS.

Two new rings have recently appeared in the horizon of the National. The San Francisco ring is established to contrive ways and means to force all the trans-continental railroad traffic over what is known as the "Livermore mountain route," between San Francisco, instead of "the short tide line," that it would naturally take if left to an unrestricted choice between the two. The first named route is, aggregating the grades and curves, 185 miles, while "the short tide line" is only 85 miles in length. Those who have no special interest in the controversy claim that the trans-continental commerce of the country should not be forced a hundred miles away from the short line merely to accommodate the San Francisco ring. The Northern Pacific Indian Ring is of still more recent origin. Its chief object appears to be to place obstacles in the way of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Its motives will be disclosed further on.

THE TAX ON SNUFF—THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The bill to reduce the internal revenue tax on snuff to 20 cents per pound, which has been referred to the Ways and Means Committee, was reported at this late day in the session, not with the hopes of renewing favorable action, but more to get the subject before the attention of Congress, with a view of disposing of it next fall. The bill was prepared by the snuff manufacturers of Philadelphia, who requested Mr. Harmer, of Philadelphia, to offer it, but it has been ascertained that the Ways and Means Committee are against any further reduction of taxes of whatever character at this time.

LAND GRANTS.

The most ingeniously drawn land grant bill which has been introduced in Congress for some time, is that of Senator Alcorn's, of Mississippi. In a long series of whereases it is set forth that large tracts of land in northwestern Alabama are of no account to anybody, and winds up with a resolve that the Government give all this domain for little or nothing to the Elyton, Corinth & Tennessee River Railroad. It is supposed to be very valuable after the Government gives it away.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS—PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF SUB COMMISSIONERS.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Snyder, which allows the Southern Claims Commission to appoint, after the 4th of March, a sub-commission to take testimony in any country in the settlement of a claim of a Southern loyalist, which such applicant may desire, to be compensated for such work by the claimant.

THE IMPORTATION OF LABORERS.

The National Labor Congress is strenuously opposed to any introduction into this country of any Chinese laborers or laborers of any other race under contract. The bill before Congress to prevent this suits their ideas exactly, and A. E. Redstone, President of the Labor Congress, is about Congress looking after its passage. The bill is to come up before the House Committee on Education and Labor this week, when the Labor Congress will be well represented and arguments will be advanced, denying the right of parties to enter into contracts with these imported laborers and claiming that they must come to this country as emigrants and stand their chances for work as all emigrants do. The National Labor Congress claim to have secured a majority of the leading men in both Houses on their side.

THE UNSETTLED CLAUSE IN THE WASHINGTON TREATY—CONGRESS INDIFFERENT THEREON.

The bill carrying out the fishery clause under the Washington treaty carries with it little or no anxiety among the majority of Congress. In fact, General Banks fails to get the floor to bring the bill up, solely on account of what appears to be indifference on the part of members to the subject. General Butler's opposition to the bill carries some weight in staving off immediate action. His constituents and himself think the bill does not provide for equal privileges in granting rights. General Butler thinks, and his constituents bear him out in it, it is said, that the bill does not give our fishermen equal rights in proportion to the privileges the Canadians would enjoy to fish in our waters. It is the only clause under the Washington treaty now unsettled, and for the sake of undisturbed relations between Great Britain and the United States, and to put an end to correspondence between the two Governments on a question which has been in conflict for a long time, Congress will probably wake up before the session is over to a realizing sense of the necessity for immediate action, and pass the bill at once.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Frequent reference has been made by the Credit Mobilier managers and stockholders of what they please to term Boutwell's raid upon the Pacific Railroad. An authorized statement of the Secretary's exact position may not, therefore, be out of place at the present time. At the time the interest question came before Mr. Boutwell, the roads were, as now, doing a prosperous business, and the Secretary decided, not that they must pay the full amount of interest on the subsidy bonds, but that whatever might be due the companies from the Government should be retained as partial payment of that interest, at the same time he not demanding one dollar cash payment. If the road had complied in full to the Secretary's demands, it still would have been in debt to the Government some ten millions of dollars.

PROPOSED MILITARY PRISON.

The House bill providing for the establishment of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill., for the confinement of offenders convicted before any court martial or military commission of the United States, is still pending in the Senate, but Gen. Coburn, of Indiana, its author, is urging its passage.

This is about the only step the National Government can take in the subject of suitable prisons, although the representatives of the National Prison Congress have in their conventions urged greater steps, and did, while here, make efforts to enlist Congress into giving some aid for the establishment of State prisons.

CREDIT MOBILIER SUSPENSE ACCOUNT NOT CLOSED.

The hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars placed to the Credit Mobilier "SUSPENSE ACCOUNT" to carry the Dawes amendment on the interest question through Congress in 1871 does not appear to be quite exhausted. Senator Edmunds' amendment, repealing Representative Dawes' provision, meets mysterious obstacles in the House.

The Union Pacific Company, the parent of the Credit Mobilier, appears to be the only subsidized corporation that is making a fight against the payment of interest on its subsidy bonds.

Mr. Huntingdon, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, in his letter to Senator Edmunds, frankly accepts that Senator's amendment as a basis of settlement. Other subsidized corporations are silent—except the Union Pacific, which still keeps up the fight, and will doubtless continue so to do until the "Credit Mobilier Suspense Account" is finally closed.

THE ALBEMARLE PRIZE MONEY.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy will soon issue an order to pay out the prize money (voted by Congress during the holidays) to those of the destroyers of the rebel ram Albemarle who are so situated as to be able to receive it.

INSPECTING THE OLD HULLS.

The Joint Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds visited the Executive Mansion yesterday for the purpose of inspecting that building so as to make their report to Congress in accordance with the existing facts on the bill providing for the erection of a new Presidential Mansion. The committee appeared to be so highly disgusted as to feel that they could not, just then, give an expression concerning it equal to the occasion. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Wilson Special Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared, and said he had learned there had been some testimony before the committee reflecting upon Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. Witness was his law partner from 1846 to 1857. The law practice of Stevens yielded him from $8,500 to $17,500 per annum. Witness had examined the bank account of Stevens carefully from 1861 up to the time of his death, and found no deposit of $80,000; there was no deposit exceeding $10,000 with a single exception, and that was the result of a mortgage he put upon some of his property in Franklin county; there was no cash deposit "not the result of discount or money of clients" exceeding $7,280; Stevens was the owner of large tracts of land in Pennsylvania known as the "Caledonia and Marli Furnace Property," most of which he acquired prior to 1857. He also owned land in Luzerne and Wyoming counties. Witness produced an inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to $48,616, against which the executors have paid $20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in litigation now of $30,000. The newspaper rumor that Stevens sold the Caledonia property for $80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority. Stevens always asked $160,000 for the property before it was burned by rebels, and the executors are now negotiating for the sale of it for $130,000. There was nothing in the books or papers of Stevens indicating that he ever held bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific Railroad. The only bonds were some Delaware, Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad bonds, which he received from John T. Cowan, for the sale of two tracts of land in Luzerne county, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors, as there was some dispute about the title. There were $14,600 realized out of bonds, but their par value was $24,000. Witness never withheld or delayed the inventory of Stevens' personal estate for the purpose of concealing any fact which that inventory, truthfully made, would disclose, from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the public knowing all about Stevens' affairs. Witness expressed his willingness to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the committee. Stevens was worth less at the day of his death than he was in 1832.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, brisk and high northerly to easterly winds, with rain over the southern portion and snow over the northern, winds backing to northerly and westerly from Lake Erie to Southern New Jersey and southward to Virginia during Thursday, with clearing weather, and over New York and thence to Connecticut and Northern New Jersey during Thursday evening.

The Constitutional Convention.

MEMORIAL FOR ABOLISHMENT OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

Printing the Debates of the Convention.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1873.

There was a larger number of persons in attendance than for several days past.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A number of petitions were presented from different parts of the State respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

CHANGING DEATH PENALTY TO IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. Carter presented the memorial of a committee of a Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, residing in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Centre, Clearfield and Bedford, asking that the death penalty for crime may be changed to imprisonment at labor for a term of years, or for life.

DEBATE LIMITED TO TWENTY MINUTES.

The resolution offered yesterday that no member shall speak on any one question more than twenty minutes was called up, Mr. Mantor taking the floor and showing that by the adoption of this resolution 20 minutes to each of the 27 committees would amount to 9 hours; assuming that if each of the 133 members would consume his allotted time it would require 1,197 hours, and setting down 3 hours each day it would amount to 399 days. At this rate the term of the Convention would extend far into next year, if not until doomsday. The resolution limiting debate to twenty minutes to each member was carried by—ayes 87; noes 7.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins, that the Convention adjourn *sine die* March 27th, was lost.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Dallas took the floor, the Convention being in Committee of the Whole on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, arguing against the last clause, "that no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the right of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he becomes a citizen." He contended that it was inconsistent, and not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be productive of fraud.

Mr. J. W. White believed that there was force in the remarks of the member from Philadelphia (Mr. Dallas), and felt that the section as reported was not such as it might have been. Everybody knows that just before our elections there are great frauds perpetrated in naturalizing voters. In the hurry and excitement many men are made citizens who are not entitled to the right. But few persons would be deprived of the privilege if they were required to reside in the district two months previous to an election.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) was of the opinion that every foreigner who wished to become a citizen of this country should be naturalized at least one month before voting. He could see no disrespect to the man from the Old World in asking him to tarry a little while at Jericho before he demanded the right to place his vote in the ballot box.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Mann, Broomall, Hunsicker, Howard, Buckalew, Gowen and Dallas. A motion was made and carried that the committee rise and report progress, with leave to sit to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Ex-Gov. Geary's Body Lying in State in the Capitol.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The Condition of the Supplemental Local Option Bill.

The Governor Asked to Veto the Philadelphia Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 12, 1873.

LYING IN STATE.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the remains of ex-Governor Geary were removed from his residence to the hall of the House of Representatives under an escort composed of a detachment of the City Greys, acting as a guard of honor, the Governor and other State officers and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Two bands of music were also in the procession. Arriving in front of the capitol, the coffin was taken from the hearse by the pall bearers, carried into the hall, and deposited on a stand in front of the clerk's desk. The ceremonies were simple, but very impressive. The hearse was draped with the American flag, and the coffin covered with wreaths of flowers deposited by loving hands of kindred and friends.

A very large crowd of citizens was assembled about the Capitol, when the procession arrived. The weather was very inclement, the day being almost the exact counterpart, in its rain, sleet and snow, of the day three weeks ago, when Governor Geary escorted his successor to the front of the Capitol to be inducted into office.

After the body had been deposited in the hall of the House, a guard of honor was placed about it, and the crowd of men, women and children commenced filing in to view the remains. This was kept up till evening, when the body was taken back to the late residence of the ex-Governor. The number that visited the hall during the afternoon and evening was very large, and comprised a full representation of all classes resident in Harrisburg. The sudden death of the ex-Governor has visibly affected this community. His cheery and popular manners made him a general favorite, but especially was this the case with the laboring and poorer portion of the population, many of whom had come to regard the ex-Governor as the champion of their rights and demands.

The ex-Governor, as he lies in the coffin, has a very natural and life-like appearance, seeming rather to be in a healthful slumber than in the deep sleep that knows no waking this side of eternity. He is attired in a plain suit of black. The coffin is tastefully decorated with choice flowers, principally white camelias, fashioned in the form of the cross, the crown, harp, heart, etc.

THE FUNERAL.

The arrangements by the joint committee of the two Houses, the State officers, and the representatives of the ex-Governor's family, have been completed, and a formal programme printed. The pall-bearers selected are Governor Hartranft, Speaker Anderson, of the Senate, Speaker Elliott, of the House of Representatives, Senators Rutan and McSherry, and Representatives Latta, Darrah and Myer. The body will be returned to the late residence of the deceased at nine o'clock this evening, and, to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock, will be taken to the First Presbyterian church, in Market Square, in charge of the guard of honor, accompanied by the pall-bearers and legislative committees. The religious exercises will be conducted by Rev. T. H. Robinson, and the procession will be formed, and commence moving immediately after their conclusion, in the following order:

1. Troops of the National Guard, under command of Major General Thomas J. Jordan, in such order as he shall designate.
2. The Association composed of members of the 28th and 147th regiments, and Knapp's battery, under command of Gen. Tyndale.
3. Soldiers of the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the late war.
4. Officiating clergy.
5. Hearse, containing the body, under escort of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Masonic Knights Templar.
6. Family and relatives of the deceased.
7. Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania and families.
8. Governor of Pennsylvania, heads of departments, and members and officers of the Senate and House.
9. Judiciary and members of the bar.
10. The clergy.
11. Mayor and Common Council of Harrisburg.
12. Civic associations.
13. Citizens.
14. Fire department.

The line of march will be from the church in Market square east to Eleventh street, thence to State, and thence to the Harrisburg cemetery. General A. L. Russell, as chief marshal, has charge of the procession.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S LAST ACTS.

The last public act of ex-Governor Geary was his brief and effective speech to the soldiers' orphans at the Court House in Harrisburg, on the afternoon of the day Governor Hartranft was inaugurated. On Thursday last, the ex-Governor was at Mauch Chunk, whither he had gone to assist at the formation of a coal company. The ex-Governor was invited to join this enterprise by the capitalists interested, and was chosen President of the company. Twenty thousand dollars were unsubscribed. Of this amount the ex-Governor subscribed $2,500, giving his check for $1,500, and a note for the balance, and undertaking to get the remainder subscribed by his personal friends.

This enterprise is started to recover certain coal lands that are now in dispute, and the title to which is said to be clearly with the company now claiming possession. The lands are being worked, and, if the enterprise succeeds, the investment will prove very profitable to the ex-Governor's family. He returned from this trip at four o'clock on Friday evening. This was the last business transaction of his life.

THE LUZERNE CONTESTED SEATS.

The committee on the four Luzerne county contested seats in the House of Representatives are now holding joint sessions for the purpose of hearing testimony. L. W. Hall, Esq., of this city, represents the contestants, and Representative Orvis, of Centre county, the sitting members. The committees resolved to admit testimony taken in Luzerne county, by a court commissioner in a proceeding in that county involving the legality of the election of certain county officers. This testimony goes to the same state of facts relied on by the contestants for seats in the House, to make good their claim. It fills a volume of three or four hundred pages, and the committees to-day commenced sitting out the reading of it. It was decided, however, that the reception of this evidence should not estop the sitting members from calling the witnesses, whose testimony taken in Luzerne county is now being read to them, for purposes of cross-examination. This proceeding, therefore, instead of abbreviating the contest, is more likely to prolong it. There is but one Democrat on the four committees, and the sitting members have no very strong hopes of retaining their seats. Still, I am satisfied that some of the committees will decide the question in accordance with their oaths, throwing partisan considerations to one side.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The supplemental local option law that passed the Senate a short time since, designed to cure defects in the law of last session, is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, and will be reported for action on Friday. I think it will go through the House then, or at the farthest by the close of next week. This law permits a separate vote on the question of license or no license in the cities and counties of the State, and makes provision for an election in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, as well as other cities of the State, on the third Friday of March, instead of the usual time of holding municipal elections in the fall. This is one of the defects of the old law that the pending bill cures. The members of the Legislature, while holding diverse opinions as to the efficacy of the abolition of the license system, in curing the evils of the liquor traffic, very generally recognize the fact that the public sentiment of the State, by an overwhelming majority, demands that the experiment shall be made. There is not much doubt as to how the vote will stand, on the question submitted to the people, and a year hence, one will be able to judge whether the policy will accomplish all or a tithe of what its friends claim for it, or will prove a dead letter on the statute books.

PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD JOB.

There is a strong movement on foot to induce Governor Hartranft to veto the bill, allowing the Union Passenger Railway Company to lay down their tracks in Market street, Philadelphia. The press of Philadelphia, the City Councils, and Mercantile community head the demonstration, and it is likely to try the Gubernatorial back bone, in the matter of keeping his inaugural pledges. It seems to me that when out of twenty-two Senators and Representatives sent to the Legislature from Philadelphia, twenty of them insist that the bill is all right, and is demanded by the people. There is not much room on which to hinge a doubt as to public sentiment being favorable to the bill. The Philadelphians ought to have shown their opposition to the measure by keeping their present delegation at home, and re-electing those who opposed the same bill last winter.

SOMETHING LIKE A LEAK.

Certain fees derived by the Secretary of the Commonwealth for searches in his office for documents, making copies of laws and certificates of incorporation, are required to be paid into the State Treasury. The annexed statement shows the amount of those fees for the past seven years:

1866	$3,219 80
1867	4,890 03
1868	3,637 19
1869	3,368 67
1870	4,051 91
1871	3,642 71
1872	1,200 00

What is inexplicable is the sum returned for 1872. Both on the meagreness of the amount and the round numbers ($1,200.00) it is suspicious, and an explanation is in order from the late Secretary or his subordinates. ARCTIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1873.

No business was done in either House. The Senators and members went in a body from the Capitol to the residence of the late Governor, and escorted the body to the hall of the same, where it lay in state, profusely decorated with crape and flowers. General Jordan and a large number of military were present.

The funeral services will take place to-morrow (Thursday), at eleven o'clock.

The snow is six inches deep here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1873.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER ERIE.

The officers of the New York and Brazil line of steamships received a communication concerning the burning of the steamer Erie. The ship was discovered to be on fire at ten o'clock at night, and every exertion was made to subdue the flames, but all was of no avail. The fire, which originated in the hold, spread rapidly, and at twelve, finding all hope of saving the vessel gone, the passengers and crew got into the boats. The vessel sunk in less than half an hour after she was deserted. The cargo consisted of coffee, and with the mails and vessel, all was lost.

REGULATING FEES OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night, it was decided to apply to the Legislature for a law regulating the fees charged by public officials. In cases of extortionate charges, complaints are to be made to the Grand Jury against the offending officers.

GREELEY'S LEGACY.

The Children's Aid Society passed a resolution that if the Greeley estate was in the same condition now as it was in 1871, they will insist upon their legacy of ten thousand dollars. They will not, however, demand the legacy if the estate is embarrassed, as reported.

LETTER FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer, in a letter published to day, calls attention to his letter of acceptance of his nomination, in which he made no promise to be a party candidate, and says he is not now to be swerved from that position.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, died this afternoon.

THE ERIE LOAN IN LONDON.

A London special says that ten million dollars of Erie loan were subscribed yesterday.

POLITICAL

Meeting of Ohio Republicans.

COLUMBUS, February 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day, and decided to hold the next State Convention on May 21. This day was fixed to avoid the complaint heretofore made when the Convention has been here during the session of the Legislature that the Convention was set up by the Legislature.

The Republicans from various parts of Ohio, with Republican members of the General Assembly, met in caucus to-night, to consider the political situation and suggest plans for conducting the next campaign. Speeches were made by Governor Noyes, ex-Lieutenant Governor Lee and others. They all spoke in a hopeful strain, declaring that a concentration of effort was all that was needed to insure the success of the Republican arms. The Credit Mobilier scandal was referred to by several members, and while it was admitted to be unfortunate for certain leaders of the Republican party, all advised a suspension of judgment until those now being investigated had been found guilty of crime. If guilty, then they individually must fall, and while their friends would mourn their downfall, the Republican party would go on without them.

A circular issued by the State Executive Committee urging the importance of securing a majority in the Constitutional Convention was concurred in.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 12.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced to provide for the incorporation of trust and safety fund companies.

In the House a bill to take from the Prosecuting Attorney power to approve or refuse to approve contracts for public buildings, was indefinitely postponed.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—At the Lyceum Hall meeting this evening of the members of both Legislatures, a proposition was made by the Fusionists that a Legislature composed of the members returned by both boards be organized. The Kellogg members took the proposition under advisement.

Woman Suffrage in Maine.

AUGUSTA, February 12.—The Commissioners on Legal Affairs voted seven to three for leave to withdraw all petitions in favor of woman's suffrage. The minority will report and resolve for a change of the Constitution so that women may have the right of suffrage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

N. B. A. O. K. OF M. C.—IRON CITY CASTLE NO. 5.—The members of this Castle will meet at their Hall, No. 67 Fourth avenue, THIS DAY, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., sharp, to attend the funeral of Sir Knight JAS. A. McKAIN. All Sister Castles are respectfully invited.
JAMES F. COLLINS, S. R. C.
S. P. COLLINS, R. S. fe13:h59

SPECIAL NOTICE. — NOTICE IS hereby given that a meeting of all interested in the question of

A REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT TAX LAWS,

Affecting Industrial Corporations, will be held at the IRON ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, February 18th, 1873,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.
fe13:h56

OFFICE OF THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 21, 1873.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 16th day of January inst., the Board of Directors were instructed to call a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Corporation should be dissolved. In accordance with their action, a SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders and Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO., will be held at the Banking House of Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, on the 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine whether or not, the construction of said Bridge should be abandoned, and the Corporation dissolved; and if the question be decided affirmatively, then to take such action as may be necessary for the final dissolution of the Corporation. Every subscriber to the Stock is earnestly requested to be present.
By order of the Board of Directors.
fe7:h26 D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
E. H. SMITH, Inspector.
1-23

OFFICE NORTH CLIFF MINING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1873.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "North Cliff Mining Company of Michigan" will be held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 10th day of March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
fe11:h46 H. HOLDSHIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, February 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:h24 JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WAREHOUSE No. 77 Water street. Apply to GEORGE W. HAILMAN, 113 Water street.

TO LET—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st of April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third street. fe7:h29

TO LET—THE FINE BUILDING ON Seventh (late Irwin) street, formerly occupied by Allegheny Fire Co. Can be adapted to almost any business. Enquire of JAS. McCULLY, 174 Wood street. fe7:h39

TO LET—UPPER STORIES, NO. 83 Wood street, suitable for light manufacturing rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—OFFICES—IN THE ELEGANT Iron Front Building, 83 Wood street. Good light, central location and fitted with all required conveniences. Enquire of HERRON & BATES, under St. Charles Hotel. fe6

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing 6 rooms and store room attached, situated No. 260 Fifth avenue. A good business site. For terms, &c., enquire of J. M. FAAS, No. 5 Old avenue, Pittsburgh. fe5:h19

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Dwelling House and Ample Grounds, Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.
L. PETERSON, JR.,
187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or
HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,
ja31:g67 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

LOST.

$10 REWARD—LOST, FEBRUARY 12, a SMALL WHITE DOG, with brown ears. The above reward will be paid if returned to the ROUND HOUSE, Fifth avenue. fe13:h61

LOST.—A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK, either on Western avenue Street Cars, or between the Station and F. H. Eaton's store, on Fifth avenue, containing a CHECK on the Central Bank for $200, dated February 10th, 1873, in favor of Mrs. F. Martin and signed W. W. Martin. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said check as payment has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by leaving pocket-book and contents at car station. fe12:h55

WANTS.

WANTED — INFORMATION — WILBERFORCE JAMES, ten years of age, wandered from his home, LAST FRIDAY. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, corner Grant and Ridge avenues, Allegheny. FEBRUARY 12, 1873. fe13

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE private family, for gentleman and wife. Good neighborhood and convenient to Postoffice. Address Lock Box 535. fe13:h58

WANTED.—TO BUY A HYDRAULIC PRESS of Small Power. Address Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, box 375, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb11:h44

WANTED. — FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS. A Furnished Country House, by a responsible tenant, with small family—no children. One pleasantly situated, comfortably furnished and easy of access from the city by rail and road (Penn'a. R. R. preferred). Address B. J. S., GAZETTE office. feb11

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all descriptions in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, scrubbers, diningroom girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh. fe6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ROUTE.—A GOOD ROUTE on this paper, easily delivered in parts of the Second and Fifth wards, will be sold to an energetic man. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

FOR SALE.

House of 5 Rooms and Hall, 81 Ackley street	$2,500
House of 9 Rooms and Hall, 45 Monterey street	9,000
House of 8 Rooms and Hall, South avenue	7,500
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 307 Sandusky street	5,000
House of 6 Rooms and Hall, 34 Jefferson street	3,500
Lot 110x90 on Jackson st	10,000
Lot 20x120 on Gallagher's	300
Lot 72x131 on Observatory Hill	2,700
Lot 20x120 on Buena Vista street	2,500

Also Stock in Pleasant Valley Railway, Pittsburgh Savings Bank, &c. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. fe12

FOR SALE.—AT EDGEWOOD STATION, P. R. R., HOUSE and 1 acre of ground. House contains 6 Rooms, good dry cellar, and pure soft water. Only 3 minutes' walk from the station. For particulars apply to JOHN CALDWELL, corner 25th and Liberty streets, or JOSEPH H. HILL, at Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce. fe11:h45

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY STORE—House, Lot and small stock of GOODS in good location, 35 miles west of Pittsburgh. Apply to S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. fe7

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh scales, in front of door. ja27:g61

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 396 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue. ja27:g82

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to station. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cistern with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja16

FOR SALE.
GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered.
JOHN M. COOPER,
382 Penn street.

FOR SALE.
BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Garret Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout: Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Borne street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through out the house; it is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 16½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SAW MILL.—THE IRON CLAD SAW MILL of
W. McCLINTOCK, JR., & CO.,
Situated in the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, on Twenty-seventh street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Allegheny river. This is the most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county, with engine and machinery of great power. The whole is comparatively new and in perfect running order. The firm has been and are now doing a large and successful business in sawed lumber and barges, making highly satisfactory profits and offer the Mill for sale only on account of the illness of the senior partner, W. McClintock, Jr., who is now in California seeking health. Connected with the mill are about 3 acres of ground on a lease, also a Lath Mill, Barge Yard, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, large Frame and Brick Tavern, Dwelling House and Brick Office. Also a large lot of Timber and Sawed Lumber. Inquire at the Mill or of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
fe6:h12 MTH 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. — LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mrs. NANCY C. ADAMS, late of this city, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to
D. E. BAYARD,
ADAMS GETTY,
(Firm of Hays & Getty,)
Executors.
PITTSBURGH, February 12, 1873. fe13:h57-TH

ASSIGNEE SALE.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, March 6th, at 10 o'clock, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee of JAMES PROVOST, a Bankrupt, will be sold on the premises, in the 26th ward, Pittsburgh, South Side, (late East Birmingham,) all that LOT OF GROUND, fronting 45 feet 4 inches on the northerly side of Josephine street, beginning 84 feet westwardly from 20th (late John) street, and preserving the same width, 120 feet, to Edwards alley, whereon is erected a large FLOURING MILL, with all the Machinery, Engine, &c. The sale is free of liens and incumbrances.
TERMS—One-third cash; one-third in 6 months, and one-third in 12 months, with interest, secured by tight bond and mortgage.
fe13:h62 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE,
AN INTEREST IN A
Manufacturing Establishment,
Doing a large and profitable business. Address Lock Box 331, Pittsburgh, or inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
fe13 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,
Office for Purchase and Sale of
REAL ESTATE
OF ALL KINDS,
47 East Diamond Square,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

A Rare Opportunity.
The well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
Now in store at
NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,
With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has a good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
ja27 No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.
RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!
The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by
ABDIEL M'CLURE,
SUCCESSOR TO
H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,
262 PENN STREET.
We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL
Insurance Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE,	$35,000,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) HARTFORD,	5,000,000
ORIENT, (FIRE) "	650,000
ÆTNA, (FIRE) N. Y.,	250,000
STANDARD, (FIRE) N. Y.,	300,000
PENN, (FIRE) PHILA.,	250,000
ALPS, (FIRE) ERIE,	350,000

Policies issued and losses adjusted and paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
59 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE,
ROLLING MILL
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Straw Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 7¾ perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.
The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.
JAMES WOOD & CO.

REMOVAL.
On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse,
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we shall offer the best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
And best brands of
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 Liberty Street.

GERMANIA
SAVING
BANK,
NO. 65
FOURTH AVE.,
Bet. Wood & Market.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $150,000
Stockholders individually liable to double the amount of their stock.
Assets on January 1st, 1873,
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
6 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.
Interest counted from 1st and 15th of each month.
CHARLES MEYRAN, President.
C. M. SEIBERT, Secretary and Treasurer.
Directors.

C. MEYRAN,	J. F. HAVEKOTTE,
A. STEINMEYER,	ADAM REINEMAN,
G. SCHLEITER,	JAMES K. KERR,
J. MORGANSTERN,	JOSEPH ABEL,
CHAS. F. SCHWARZ.	

Managers.

G. G. BACKOFEN,	EDW. S. GOLDEN,
JAS. L. GRAHAM,	H. DALLMEYER,
ALGERNON S. BELL,	J. L. KOETHEN,
WM. CARR,	JOHN JAHN,
WM NEEB,	HENRY KLEBER,
ALEX. HOLSTEIN,	C. F. BAUER,
JOSEPH WALTON,	F. L. GROSS,
G. DAULER,	H. H. NIEMAN,
A. GROETZINGER,	J. DAUB,
A. KLOMAN,	WM. E. SCHMERTZ,
R. SIEDLE,	J. COHEN.

This Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M. TTHS-S

REMOVAL.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
Have removed to the new, large and elegant four story Iron Front Warehouse,
No. 253 Liberty St.,
5 Doors from Head of Wood St.,
And are now receiving one of the largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere. All goods sold at the lowest Eastern rates.

Champion Cornice Works.
RASNER & DINGER,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
WINDOW CAPS, &C.,
TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,
No. 16 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

Allegheny Brewery
SPRING WATER ALES.
YOUNG & BOOTH
No. 465 Rebecca Street, Allegheny,
On and after this date will sell their Celebrated Ale at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
fe12:h58

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rate, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,............N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,............D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for six months	5 00
Do. for three months	2 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114¼.

THE Beaver county people have petitioned Congress against allowing the location of Chinese among them. Unfortunately for the petitioners, Congress has nothing to do with it.

OUR latest information from France is to the effect that a coalition has been formed, composed of all sections of the party of the Left, who have notified President Thiers of their determination to support him in the present crisis, and it is now believed that a satisfactory compromise will finally be effected between Thiers and the Committee of Thirty.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the coupons of the two-year notes of 1863, which may hereafter be presented detached from the notes, in violation of the notice on said coupons that "this coupon is void if detached from this note, except by an authorized officer of the Government," shall be paid the same as if the notes and coupons had been presented together.

WE have received from Mr. Ballantine several legislative bills, the most important of which is that to protect miners of bituminous coal. It gives miners the power to summarily collect wages, if not paid for three months, and to have in their employ for each mine a check weighman, to determine whether the coal is fairly weighed. This bill covers points in regard to which much ill-feeling has been felt for a time.

THE New York *Herald* appoints Ben. Butler as its agent, to punish the guilty Credit Mobiliers. Unfortunately the renowned member from Lynn is not in a position to do much punishing. He has his increase of salary bill on hand, and the Credit Mobiliers are against it. This called out from Butler, the other day, the remark that Garfield is very independent over the increase, because of his recent "dividends." So some one else must be selected to do the punishing.

THE annual report of the Department of Public Parks in New York, for 1872, just published, shows that during the year the appropriations amounted to $971,616, and the expenditures to $897,436, leaving a balance of $74,181. The Central Park, to January, 1872, cost $12,448,633. In 1871 over ten million persons, or thirty thousand persons daily, visited the park, while on some Sundays as many as one hundred thousand persons have enjoyed its benefits. The Central Park Police, in 1871, cost $148,014.

THE arrangements for the funeral of Governor Geary, to-day, are such as to reflect great credit on Governor Hartranft, the Legislature, and all interested. Special pains have been taken to show every mark of respect to the remains, and the funeral will no doubt be large and imposing. The many excellent traits of character possessed by Governor Geary, come out in strong light as death leads to the forgetfulness of any weaknesses he may have possessed. The result of the medical examination shows him to have died without pain, but inspires the inquiry whether death from syncope is so sudden as was his. May there not have been a seeming suspension of life, from which recovery was possible? The absolute and sudden stoppage of life, in such a manner, seems very unusual. It seems like paralysis, sudden and complete, and that overcomes all the functions at one fell stroke.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL Berlin journal, which has recently been quoted by the press in the United States, asserts that this Government is responsible for the failure of the negotiations begun several years ago for the protection of emigrants while on the voyage to America. Now the facts are, that the project of a Convention between the United States and the North German Union, which was intended to remove all this difficulty, was never carried out, because of the uncertainty under the laws whether the matter was in such a shape as to be embraced in a treaty. It is in the form of a bill, and therefore must pass the legislative branches of both nations to become effective. Baron Gerolt, the former Russian Minister, took great interest in the project, but upon the change in the Ministry, the subject has been allowed to rest. The present Minister never brought the question before the Secretary of State in an official capacity.

DESPITE the conflict that appears in the testimony of Ames and Colfax, relative to the latter's connection with the Credit Mobilier, we prefer to accept the statements of the latter, as being the most succinct and credible. There is really not so much conflict in the testimony as we imagined there would be. Ames admits, and the Clerk of the Sergeant-at-Arms asserts, that the "S. C." check for $1,200 was paid to Ames. It then becomes a question whether the latter paid Colfax the money he received for the check. The latter says he did not, and explains the deposit of $1,200 by showing that he received $1,000 of the money from Nesbitt, in a letter, and $200 from his father-in-law, Matthews. He admits, however, having bought and paid for some Credit Mobilier stock, but claims that he gave it up, long since, losing $500 in the speculation. Any and all payments of money to him, on this account, by Ames, he totally denies. His statements are certainly circumstantial and direct.

THE TAX LAWS.

The movement in behalf of the repeal of the tax laws affecting industrial corporations, at last promises to take form and shape. The GAZETTE has urged the repeal of these laws, in several articles, since Governor Geary pointed out their injustice in his last message to the Legislature. These taxes are of a kind with the income tax,—only admissible under extraordinary circumstances. It seems amazing that need exists for the mention of the fact, that it is the duty of a State or Government to foster, rather than oppress the industries that may be developed in her midst. To-day we have the United States Government aiding our industries by means of her tariff laws, while the great State of Pennsylvania burdens those very industries with onerous taxes. Yet the latter is more interested in the development of those industries than is the general Government. This is one of the cases that require no argument, the truth is so clear and palpable.

We are pleased to notice that our suggestions on this subject are about to be acted on. There will be meeting at the Iron Association Rooms, 83 Fourth avenue, on Tuesday next, at 3 P. M., to consider the subject, and to take proper measures for bringing it to the attention of the Legislature. We assure our friends that there will be need for a large attendance, and for earnest measures. There ought to be a strong and influential committee appointed to go to Harrisburg, and urge the repeal of these unjust laws on the attention of the Legislature. It will not do to depend on the voluntary action of the State officials. While it is true that Governor Hartranft referred to the subject in his inaugural, it is also true that it has been intimated that owing to the cost of the Constitutional Convention, and other extraordinary expenses, the State cannot afford to remit any of its revenues. The tax ought to be repealed, and can be if the proper effort is made; but this needs to be done.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The various telegrams from Madrid, summarized, indicate considerable success on the part of the Carlist insurrectionists, the abdication of King Amadeus, and the adoption of a Republican form of government by a decided vote of the Cortes. We judge that Castellar and other Republicans of kindred faith are the leading characters in the new movement, despite the fact that the old ministry retain power for the time. Should this prove true, the new Republic will be the most progressive to be found in Europe. The French Government, under Thiers, has a large amount of monarchial leaven in it, while the Swiss may be called a Cantonal government—that is, each of the cantons into which the country is divided, is independent, some being Republican, others retaining much of the old Monarchical style. There is an utter lack of homogenity, as regards the form of government, among the several cantons. But Castellar and his compeers are radical Republicans, possibly too rigid for a country so long under Bourbon rule. Yet who may tell what are the possibilities when men of nerve, of keen forecast and great popularity are at the head of affairs?

King Amadeus has been particularly unfortunate, from the day of his acceptance of the Spanish crown. He arrived in Spain to find his chief supporter, General Prim, assassinated. The gloom of death gathered around him at the very outset. Had Prim lived, his popularity, military skill and masterly energy would have gone far toward giving permanency to the reign of Amadeus. There were none else in sympathy with the monarchy who could be depended on in an emergency. Serrano and Topete were chiefly courtiers, well enough as subordinates, but not equal to the demands of leadership. The King labored under the disadvantage of not being a Spaniard, and while personally amiable and disposed to give the people a good government, he lacks the rugged energy necessary in so troubled a country as Spain proved to be. There were elements of weakness in his position, too, which he could not possibly overcome. The revolution which dethroned Isabella was understood to be in the interest of a republic, and the best talent of the country was disaffected when the kingdom was set up. This opposition did not assume the form of active hostility, but was parliamentary and rhetorical. The Republicans formed the great body of the moderate opponents of the Ministry in the Cortes. Yet they were careful and prudent. Lovers of their country, they were careful to discriminate between blind hostility to all government measures, and reasonable opposition to such as were peculiarly monarchical. The sympathizers with Don Carlos comprised the rabid, unreasonable element in the legislative body. There was a comparatively kindly feeling toward Amadeus, personally, on the part of Republicans, but they were opposed to the form of government, and hence were an element of weakness in it.

Doubtless the perpetual insurrections gotten up by Don Carlos, were what finally led to the abdication. Of late, the forces of the insurrectionists have achieved considerable success, at various points, and while, under proper leadership, their suppression ought to have been easy, they were but feebly met, and grew in strength. It seems entirely probable that the young King came to Madrid in the belief that he was really desired by the Spanish people, and could administer the affairs of the kingdom without difficulty. He has been perpetually reminded of his error, and has finally yielded, as much because of moral influences, as of the Carlist insurrection. He has done wisely. He is not the man to govern Spain these stormy times. Nor do we think his competitor, Don Carlos, will reap any benefit from his abdication. The Cortes, by a very large majority, has decreed a Republic, and it now remains to be seen whether the Republican leaders have the nerve and ability demanded by the crisis now upon them. Two things may be promised, however, in their favor. They have popular strength with the people, and are clear and thorough in their comprehension of the abstract qualities of a republic. Whether they will be equal to the practical administration of the Government, is the question.

Senor Castellar is, perhaps, the leader of the Republicans. He has lately contributed a series of articles to *Harper's Monthly* on the Republican movement in Europe, and these afford us some insight into his qualities as a man, a thinker and a politician. His speeches, delivered in the Cortes, have been occasionally reported in the New York *Tribune*. Judging from these sources, we assume that he is thoroughly sincere in his devotion to the Republican cause, clear in his views, firm in his opinions, and qualified to prudently administer the government, or to fill the place of Premier. His knowledge of the efforts in behalf of Republicanism, throughout Europe, is both comprehensive and exact, and his sympathy with such men as Kossuth, Mazzini, Garibaldi and others is unhesitatingly announced. Yet he is not blind to their faults and mistakes. He seems to realize the importance of educating popular sentiment, and of not being too far in advance of it, in govermental matters. We refer to Castellar as a type of advanced Spanish Republicans. We do not say the day has come for men like him, but the time cannot be far distant when, if a real Republic is to live in Spain, it will be represented by men of his class. In the meantime we welcome the change, if by it, sound governments are established, wherein the people shall be recognized and represented. Spain has long been in the background among the governments; she may yet be a "light in a dark place."

BETTER PROTECTION OF GROCERS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the report of the legislative proceedings at Harrisburg, in your issue of February 7, 1873, I noticed the following in regard to the bill entitled "an act for the better protection of grocers." "The principle is a bad one, and it will hardly pass. Many grocers oppose it on the ground that it is solely in the interest of those who tempt the working men to buy goods on credit, and who seek to collect their bad debts by this summary proceeding."

Now, it strikes me as being very strange that these "many grocers" are so very anxious to keep this particular temptation out of the way of working people. Manifestly this opposition is prompted by self interest, for the cash dealer naturally would be found in opposition to any measure that is calculated to bring security to the credit system. When bills have been presented in our Legislature for the legalization of real temptations to the working classes as well as others in the shape of those doors of hell that stand wide open all over our land, and are the cause, more than all things else combined, of sending weeping and sorrow, poverty and starvation, to many a prosperous and happy home, we heard not from these "many grocers" the sympathetic cry of remonstrance, "The principle is a bad one, and it will hardly pass."

The credit system, to be sure, has its drawbacks, which in many cases operate against the buyer as well as the seller, but when a man gets into a tight place, and has no money, what is he to do but go upon credit? And it is paying a poor compliment to the bone and sinew of all our industries to say that they are tempted in this way. Every honorable working man will repudiate such an idea with scorn. Because the crediting grocery and provision storekeeper desires a law for their protection, it by no means argues that they have lost confidence in the working people, but it does argue that among this class of persons, as well as every other class, there are a few rogues who will not pay their bills, but shield themselves under the three hundred dollar exemption law. Now if these men were compelled to pay, then the man who sells on credit could do so at as low rates as the man who sells for cash, so that a store doing a credit business would have an advantage over one doing a cash business. You ask in what way? Well, simply because very few men have money at all times to just lay down for what they need. Credit is a bridge which carries a man very often over a chasm or stream of misfortune. Such a self-evident truth requires no argument to sustain it, and it would be hard to entirely deprive a man who is in possession of less than three hundred dollars worth of this world's goods, of the benefits of the credit system; and the better security he is able to give the more likely will he be to get trust when it is necessary for him to do so.

When a man works for a company that keeps a "company store," it is very rarely that he gets off without paying his store bill at the company store, because it is kept out of his wages, and the company will not trust him only on the security of the wages in prospect; but where there is no company store, the man who wants credit must ask it of some one else, and why not give as good security in this case as in the other? In the one case the employer has the wages in his possession, and he keeps the store bill out of it regardless of any other use the man may have for the money; but in the other case the man gets his money, and his personal honesty is all the security the store-keeper has for his bill, which is straw-bail in many cases. Then comes the real temptation. Wife wants a new something or another, and we will get it, and let the store-keeper wait. "If he don't like it, let him lump it." He can't better himself anyhow. Or if he is addicted to drink, the tavern-keeper will be paid first, for fear his grog will be stopped on him. Such cases occur very often, and are the direct result of a feeling of irresponsibility, where, if such a man knew that if he did not pay at one time, his next wages could be attached, it would make him very careful, and perhaps engender in him habits of temperance and economy. If there are any fears of doing injustice to a poor man by this law, it should contain a clause that would save him from such injustice, and at the same time compel him to pay for what he and his family eat, where he is able to do so, but not willing.

Respectfully, S. D.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa on the 5th of March.

THE British East Indian possessions have a population of 241,287,000.

THE imports of Montreal have increased from $19,000,000 in 1863 to over $45,500,000 last year.

A TEETOTAL orator in Dubuque, Iowa, announces that there are more than 1,000 confirmed drunkards under twelve years of age in that city.

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Pennsylvania forty-four years ago, and there are now 435 physicians of that school practicing in the State.

THE antithesis of him who "died of a rose in aromatic pain" is furnished in the case of a Colorado youth who recently deceased from the bite of a skunk.

A WOMAN in Dubuque, Iowa, was killed last week by a mad cow. A young girl was also tossed in the air, and her clothes torn from her by the infuriated beast.

ENTERPRISING New York saloon-keepers are organizing their dens into "colleges," so as to get the drawback on whisky used for "scientific purposes," under the bill just passed in the House.

THE investigation ordered by Governor Dix as to the insanity of Gaffney, the Buffalo wife-murderer, has resulted in a report that he is feigning insanity. He is to be hanged to-morrow, (Friday).

THE lady sophomores of Ann Arbor, Mich., haze the freshmen terribly. One young fellow was badly injured recently, by being tripped up by one of the playful damsels as he was passing through a dark hall.

SOUTH BEND, IND., claims 150 industrial establishments, employing 2,100 workmen, and turning out an annual product of $5,000,000, or $500 to each inhabitant of the town. Its buildings erected in 1872 cost $1,300,000.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* concludes that "the whites of the Southern States must gradually settle the so-called "labor question, by going to work themselves, and they are now getting into that wholesome way very fast."

THE convict who was missing from Sing Sing prison was discovered on Saturday afternoon hidden under the floor of the keepers' mess-room. He had food for several days with him at the time of his discovery, and was supplied with several extra pairs of pants.

A DISTINGUISHED clergyman in Boston performed the marriage ceremony, and the couple walked out without bestowing any fee. But the bride turned and said, "We are very much obliged to you sir; and I hope one of these days we shall be able to retaliate."

A CONDUCTOR on a Michigan railroad was bitten in the hand three weeks ago by a man whom he was putting off the train for refusing to pay his fare. In a few days the hand began to swell, and he was compelled to take to his bed, and will probably lose his arm.

THREE ladies—Miss Mary Saul, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Straub—died at Chillicothe, Ohio, on Tuesday last, all of heart disease, the attack in neither case continuing beyond thirty minutes from the time of the first attack. All three parties had been in good health up to the time of the attack.

THE transportation of crude petroleum, and particularly of the lighter portion of it, such as benzine, gasoline, &c., is attended by heavy loss from evaporation, in ordinary packages, and a substitute for barrels has long been looked for by the trade. It is now proposed to made barrels of glass, sufficiently thick to stand transportation.

THE New York *World* says there will be no material changes in the rents of dwelling-houses for the coming year. There is a large demand for cheap houses, which cannot be found in New York city, so that it is likely that the population of New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester county will be increased by New Yorkers actuated to move by a spirit of economy.

OHIO cannot be said to be a pleasant place for left-handed people. An old hermit was recently murdered, as it was proven, by a left-handed person, and the officers went out and "collared" the first left-handed man they met as the murderer. Singular to relate, however, it turned out they had the right man by his own confession.

THE boldness with which kidnapping for service on vessels is carried on in San Francisco is highly illustrated by the fact that a lawyer of that city, while walking on the wharf, was seized and cast into the forecastle of a ship bound for Cork. His demand to be put ashore was treated with derision, and he was told that the ship had paid sixty dollars bounty for him.

THE Salem witchcraft has revived in Sullivan, Me., where a father, mother and four children have been frantic for some four weeks over the supposition that their house is infested with witches, whom they declare to be some of their neighbors. To exercise the evil spirits, they have broken up nearly all the furniture and dishes, and vary the exercise by shooting at imagined devils in the apple trees near the house.

THE four young lady students who were admitted to the Freshman Class of the Middletown University last Fall have taken high rank in their studies. One of them is the second scholar in her class. When they were admitted there was a great hue and cry of opposition among the students, who were nearly all bound to persecute them out of the college; but this has all died out, and now the students, as well as the Faculty, are in favor of co-education.

THE Missouri *Republican* learns from an authentic source that York "fixed himself" for that interview with Pomeroy. He emptied his pockets in presence of witnesses just before entering Pomeroy's room, and immediately on leaving the room he handed over the "second installment"—$5,000—to the same witnesses. The work was carefully "set up" by two or three astute lawyers, who knew just what would be necessary to make out a criminal case against Pomeroy, and also to clear York of the slightest taint of suspicion.

RUSSIA has made her financial statement, showing an excess of revenue over disbursements, something very unusual in that country, whereat it is argued that she is preparing for a loan, to further her Asiatic conquests. Of course, English journals are exceedingly bitter over this, and point to the impregnable financial strength of the "tight little isle" with fingers of meaning. An extract from this showing is worthy of notice. It is as follows: "Notwithstanding the bad crops of 1872, it was a year of unprecedent prosperity. This may be shown from the revenue, from bank dividends and from the general movement of stocks, and from loans. In 1871 the value of imports was £380,754,359; in 1872, £353,375,740. In 1871 the value of exports was £223,066,162; in 1872, £255,961,609. The total of 1870 was £502,000,000; of 1871, £553,000,000; of 1872, £608,000,000. The increase in 1871 was rather more than 10 per cent. over that 1870, and of 1872 rather less than 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year. In some articles of the trade the figures are almost fabulous. In 1871 there were exported of cotton piece goods 3,417,000,000 yards; in 1862, 3,535,000,000 yards. Foreign customers are supplied with British goods to the amount of £5,000,000, or $25,000,000, per week. This gigantic trade is carried on by vessels having a gross tonnage 17,000,000, of which 12,141,269 are the property of British owners."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Treatment of Night's Milk.

"What effect has removing the cream from the night's milk upon the quality and quantity of cheese made?" was discussed by the Jeff. Co., N. Y., Farmers' Club, at its meeting, Jan. 6th, eliciting the following facts: One pound of butter can be made from the cream of 100 pounds of milk set over night; that after making butter from the cream taken from the night's milk, it required 9¼ pounds of milk to make 1 pound of cheese; that if the cream once separates from the milk, it passes through chemical changes that render its absorption by the caseine, excepting through cohesion, impossible; that in a majority of cases where the cream is returned to the milk, it became melted in cooking and passed off with the whey in oil; that if the milk is kept in motion by an agitator, or other means, to prevent the cream from separating from the milk, there is danger of churning, and thus losing the oil. Where cheese is made from milk thus treated, viz.: the cream from the night's proportion made into butter, it should not be cooked as high and should remain in the whey longer. If properly made, there is no perceptible difference between this cheese and that in which the cream has been returned. Query:—If the oil is retained by the caseine by cohesion, is it not liable to become rancid and cause the cheese to be "off flavor?"—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Wooden Collars.

Wooden collars are older than the discovery of America, but have, nevertheless, never attained popularity; but a correspondent of the Maryland *Farmer* makes suggestions and gives facts that may be of interest to our readers. They are as follows:

1. The present huge collar chokes the horse in the summer, and chills him through the lungs in winter.
2. A collar made of white basswood or other light, tough wood, would never heat, gall, or chill a horse.
3. Experience has demonstrated that a hard wooden surface, polished and kept clean, is the safest, coolest, best and healthiest collar ever used.
4. They will only weigh one-third as much as ordinary collars, and unite hames and collar in one. No rough surfaces are worked up; no sweat is absorbed to cook a scald; fresh air passes around the collar, evaporating the moisture and keeping the skin dry; the hair is not chafed and fretted, and the horse's health is freed from the incumbrances of collar disease. As illustrations of the superior quality of a hard, non-absorbent surface on a horse's shoulders, he presents the following instances: During the war, it was found necessary to remove an equipment factory in the South, 500 miles. The number of collars for the teams employed was insufficient by forty, which number was made of wood, polished and tied on by ropes through each end. At the end of the tiresome journey, all the horses and mules that used the ordinary collars were severely galled—nearly ruined, and for a long time remained unfit for service; whilst those that wore the wooden collars were ungalled and ready for use, as usual. Several planters, also, being unable to procure collars during the war, made them of wood, and conducted their business with success, and comfort to their mules and horses.
5. The ox-bow and yoke are proof to the point. Iron bows are in common use.
6. Hard rubber has found a place in horse collars.

Insects.

As the sun's heat increases from week to week, and the ground thaws during the middle of the day, the canker-worms will ascend the trees and deposit their eggs for the brood of caterpillars to be hatched next June. It is not too early now to take precautions to prevent their ascent. The numerous contrivances, patented and otherwise, all have some good quality to recommend them to the orchardist, but the simplest and cheapest is a band of tarred paper, or printer's ink applied as directed in an article on page 63. Tent-Caterpillars' eggs can be easily seen and removed by a long-handled pruning-shears, and the eggs burnt. Their destruction is much easier now than when the eggs have hatched and the caterpillars built their nests later in the spring. Lately we received specimens of a small beetle, known as the Apple-twig Borer, from Kentucky. These insects, though very numerous west of the Allegheny mountains, do but very little injury to large orchard trees. They are most injurious to nursery stock, the small branches of which they penetrate, causing the twigs to wither and the leaves to turn brown. The only remedy is to cut off all infested twigs, and burn them.—*American Agriculturist.*

Mulberries.

Mulberries seem to have nearly gone out of fashion. Perhaps the perfect failure of the Multicaulis speculation disgusted people with everything that bore the name of Mulberry. At all events, we see trees much less frequently now than formerly. The Persian, or, as it is more generally called, the English, is a fine flavored fruit, and is worth growing wherever the climate will allow. Downing's Everbearing is a seedling of the Multicaulis, and remains a long time in bearing, although it does not give a very large amount of fruit at once. The fruit is much esteemed by many for cooking. Hick's Everbearing is a Kentucky seedling, and though a better bearer than the Downing, its fruit is inferior to that in quality. This tree is valued at the South for planting in poultry yards. It is a rapid grower, spreads widely, and makes a dense shade, while its abundant fruit furnishes food to the fowls. A new variety is mentioned in the French journals, which originated in Hungary, and is called *Morus alba Fegyvernekiana.* Though the name is long, the tree is not, as it grows only about six feet high, and is spoken of as a dwarf of remarkable beauty.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard Trees.

Scraping the dead bark from orchard trees will add much to their good appearance, and induce a healthy growth the coming summer. A small triangular plate of steel attached to a handle two or three feet long is the best implement. Any village blacksmith can easily make one which will answer quite as well as those sold at the stores. Trees from which branches have been broken off by storms or ice should have the wound cut smooth, and a coat of shellac varnish or melting grafting wax applied to their surfaces, to prevent decay from moisture. If new orchards are to be planted, the trees should be obtained as soon as possible. Due regard of course must be had in the selection of varieties, using only those which are known to be good and abundant bearers. Select also with reference to having a succession from earliest to the latest, if intended for family use.—*Agriculturist.*

Beans and Vinegar.

A Meadville correspondent of *Moore's Rural New Yorker* says: The principal requisites to form good vinegar are 1st, contact with the air; second, a temperature not exceeding 77 degs. of Fahrenheit; 3d, the addition of some extraneous vegetable matter to promote the acetous fermentation, and 4th, the presence of alcohol. Now beans contain a very acteous vegetable matter. Take boiled beans in warm weather, how quick they get sour! This will show you that it contains acid. Now beans put into cider will soon start this acetous action and cause the cider to turn sour. Put about 4 lbs. of the best brown sugar in a barrel of cider in addition to the beans and it will get sour much faster, and keep the cider warm to cause it to work. Beans are used because they are clean, and will not destroy the flavor of the vinegar like other vegetable matter.

Purifying a Room with a Pitcher of Water.

It having been stated that the foul air in a room may be absorbed by a pitcher of cold water standing in it, the editor of the *Scientific American* says: "It would be dangerous for any one to close a room and rely upon a pitcher of water to purify the air. * * * Good ventilation is the best remedy for foul air in a room." The fact that water in a room becomes foul does not prove that the air is purified by it, by any means.

STATE NEWS.

THE Fairview *Reporter* says there is a couple living in Cranberry township who now, in the eleventh year of their married life, are the happy father and mother of twelve children.

ON Wednesday afternoon a boy named Pulaski Reese undertook to get on the train at Dunnings. He slipped and fell under one of the cars, and was so severely injured that he died.

MISS SARAH BOONE, an aged lady residing with Francis Lee, of Amity township, Berks county, dropped dead on Tuesday last while passing from one neighbor's house to another. It is supposed that her sudden decease resulted from heart affection. Miss Boone was at one time a noted school mistress, having taught school for many years, in her younger days, in the townships of Amity, Oley and Exeter.

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PERSONAL.

THE late James P. Hackin, of Syracuse, leaves an estate of $2,000,000.

DAN RICE is "all right" again, and will take the road in the spring on another farewell tour.

AN eastern clergyman has got himself into trouble by marrying a boy of seventeen to a very improper young woman.

JAMES FISK JR., is announced as a regular post-humous contributor to a spiritualistic periodical published in Boston.

LANCASTER HODGES, born in Danvers, Mass., of slave parents, is now living near Fryeburg, Maine, in the 103d year of his age.

DR. SCHLIEMAN professes to have found live toads, three thousand years old, quietly snoozing, fifty-three feet beneath the ruins of ancient Troy.

MESSRS. James W. Mason, and C. Adams, and Mrs. Ihmsen, Mrs. Annie Ihmsen, Miss Flood and Miss E. Brown, all of Pittsburgh, were registered at the hotels in Philadelphia, on Tuesday.

THE death is announced of Gilbert W. Pell, an Ethiopian serenader, known as "the original Bones." He was a native of New York, and aged forty-two years. His grave is at St. Helen's, Lancashire, England.

IT IS announced in England, as his own statement, that the late Emperor Napoleon was born in the Rue Ceruti (Lafitte.) As all the obituary sketches of him say that he was born in the Tuileries, the correction has some historical importance.

LIEUTENANT LULLIER, the Communist, who is now on his way to the convict settlement of New Caledonia, used to be a renowned duellist. Even M. Paul de Cassagnac was deterred by his reputation from accepting a challenge from him.

ACCORDING to advices from St. Petersburg, Count Schouvaloff's mission to England is asserted to be the negotiation of a matrimonial alliance between one of the royal princes and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, the only daughter of the Czar.

THE Arizona Territorial Legislature has passed a bill divorcing the Governor from his wife. The Governess had already sued for a divorce from her husband, and the case, we believe, is before the courts. The Governor, or the Legislature, or some body, is accused of indecent haste in the business.

IT is rumored in Quebec that Mr. Quinet will be Premier of the Quebec Cabinet instead of Mr. Chauveau; that Solicitor-General Irvine will become Attorney-General; that Mr. Chapleau will be appointed Solicitor-General, and that Dr. Fortau will become Commissioner of Crown Lands.

DR. BLAKE, of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, and Judge Hastings, of the California State Geological Survey, announce the discovery of a current of electricity running north and south at a distance of about 150 miles from the Pacific coast, along a belt of metallic deposits, which serves as a conducting chain between the poles.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL says he greatly regrets his inability to accept invitations from the great cities of the West, but the weight of the instrumental appliances of his lectures, and the fact that every lecture requires two days' possession of the hall—a day of preparation and a day of delivery—entailed heavy loss of time, and often very severe labor.

FERDINAND, the titular King of Spain, widower of the late Queen Maria da Gloria, and father of the reigning monarch, is married morganatically but legitimately, to Eliza Hensler, born of poor German parents in Boston. She was an opera singer, and the old monarch was charmed with her appearance on the stage. The union is said to be happy, much more so than that of his son with Victor Emmanual's daughter.

COMMODORE JAMES W. SHIRK, United States Navy, a brave and faithful officer, died recently in Washington, at the age of forty-one. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the Naval Academy. During the war of the rebellion he was engaged in active service, mainly on the Mississippi and other Southern rivers. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862, and commanded the iron-clad Tuscumbia and a division of the Mississippi squadron of 1863 and 1864. He was detailed to the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and was commissioned Commander July 25, 1866. He served in the Franklin, of the European squadron, in 1867–68, and was assigned to special duty at the War Department in 1869, where he continued until his death.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
Also, a large lot of
REMNANTS,
Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.
Five Cases Dark Prints,
Slightly imperfect, at 8 cents.
ONE CASE 33-INCH
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
AT 10 CENTS.
Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished
Bleached Muslin
Of a well known make, usually sold at 18 cents, at 12½ cents.

The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
d&s

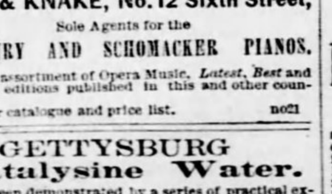
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK.
BOTTOM PRICES
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music. *Latest, Best and Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

GETTYSBURG
Katalysine Water.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their suffering by its use, that the *Gettysburg Katalysine Water* is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for *Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses.* It is the *Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately.* No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Agents and Druggists generally.
WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co. no15-d58-MTF

Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,)
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES ON COUNTER
FOR
Thursday, Feb. 13.

At 37½c, White Skirts.
At 50c, Buff Skirts, stamped.
At 62½c, Wool Embossed Skirts.
At 25c, Hemmed, Stitched, Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, worth 75 cents.
At 25c, Gents' Hemmed Stitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen.
At 50c, Embroidered Linen Collars, worth $1.
At $1, Embroidered Linen Sets, worth $2.
At 3c, Ladies' Ruffled Collars.
At 3c, Ladies' Linen Collars.
At 6c, Ladies' Colored Gloves.
At 37½c, Children's Linen Aprons.
At 50c, Black Alpaca Aprons.
At 25c, Ladies' Colored Dove Veils.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Silk Ties, worth $2.

Hamburg Edgings,
STAMPED WORK,
Lace Collars, Laces, Edgings, Children's Waists, Underwear, Robes, Skirts, Piques, &c.

To all of the above the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN,
137 Liberty street.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP
is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Wholesale Agents.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES,
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
56 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Wholesale Department

Brown Cottons, all grades,
Bleached Cottons, all grades,
Standard Prints, new styles,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
Shirting and Furniture Checks,
American and Russia Crashes,
Blue and Brown Drills,
Plain and Barred Poplins, best makes.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Alpacas, Black Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
Corded Alpacas and Poplins,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

At very low prices at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny

ORDINANCES.

[No. 262.]

An Ordinance Levying Taxes and Making Appropriations for the Year 1873.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the city, to pay the interest on outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year 1873, taxes shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes, eighteen mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz.: twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation.

2. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh, as it existed prior to the consolidation under the act of April, 1867, three mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

3. Upon all property taxable for State and county purposes within the limits of the former borough of Lawrenceville, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, as a special tax for the separate indebtedness of said district.

4. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-quarter mills upon each dollar of said sales.

5. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, and articles of trade and commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-quarter mills on each dollar of said sales.

6. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, twelve mills upon each dollar of said sales.

7. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, one and one-half mills upon each dollar of said sales.

8. Upon the commissions or brokerage of all merchandise brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, twelve mills on each dollar of said commissions.

9. Upon the yearly business of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

10. Upon the yearly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, two and one-half mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

11. Upon the yearly receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables or ten pin alleys for public use, ten mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

12. The schedule of Water Rents for the year 1873 shall be the same as during the year 1872.

13. Upon all property taxable for State or County purposes, five mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in the portions of the city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz; three and one-third mills upon each dollar of valuation; also, upon the yearly receipts of all fire, life, and marine insurance companies, or their agents, three and one-half mills upon the dollar of said receipts, to be used for maintaining and extending the fire department.

SEC. II. And at the above rates the city assessors shall assess said taxes.

SEC. III. That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the borough of Lawrenceville, shall be taken from receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid and placed in Appropriation No. 1, on which warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts respectively.

SEC. IV. That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. V. That the revenue of said city for the year 1873, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1873.

No.	Purpose	Amount
No. 1.	Interest on City Loan and Fire Bonds	$ 195,000 00
" 2.	Salaries	30,000 00
" 3.	Printing	10,000 00
" 4.	Fire Department	280,000 00
" 5.	Police	230,000 00
" 6.	Water Works	110,000 00
" 7.	Streets	110,000 00
" 8.	Pittsburgh Gas Company	20,000 00
" 9.	Diamond Markets	7,000 00
" 10.	Monongahela Wharf	4,000 00
" 11.	Allegheny Wharf	2,000 00
" 12.	Weigh Scales	1,500 00
" 13.	Contingent Fund	35,000 00
" 14.	Board of Health	10,000 00
" 15.	East End Gas Company	12,000 00
" 16.	City Property	20,000 00
" 17.	Outstanding Warrants	500 00
" 18.	Finance Fund	20,000 00
" 19.	Sinking Fund	100 00
" 20.	Fifth Ward Market	400 00
" 21.	City Hall Furnishing	5,000 00
" 22.	Roads	30,000 00
" 23.	Surveys	15,000 00
" 25.	Water Loan Interest	70,000 00
" 26.	Water Loan Sinking Fund	40,000 00
" 27.	Fifth Avenue Market	2,000 00
" 28.	Special Sinking Fund	7,000 00
" 29.	Lawrenceville Sinking Fund	3,250 00
" 31.	South Side Market	2,500 00
" 32.	South Side Wharf	1,500 00
" 33.	Deficiencies	29,550 00
" 34.	Equalization	10,000 00
" 35.	South Side Gas Company	5,000 00
" 36.	South Side Water Company	700 00
	Total	$1,319,000 00

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS FOR 1873.

Source	Rate	Amount
City tax	18 mills,	$ 363,800 00
Business tax	1¼ "	225,000 00
City special	3 "	35,000 00
Lawrenceville special	5 "	5,500 00
Fire tax	5 "	97,000 00
Fire insurance tax	3½ "	3,000 00
Water works		200,000 00
Monongahela wharf		12,000 00
Allegheny wharf		3,000 00
Mayor's office		45,000 00
Diamond market		42,500 00
Fifth avenue market		3,000 00
City Gauger		3,000 00
Vehicle licenses		28,000 00
Street railroads		4,500 00
Building Inspector		4,500 00
Interest on bank balances		8,000 00
Streets		4,000 00
South Side Market		6,000 00
Weigh Scales		4,000 00
South Side Wharf		2,200 00
Outstanding taxes		20,000 00
Fire Department bonds		200,000 00

SEC. VI. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1873.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 324, February 6th, 1873.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE 15 cents each. both for 25 cents.

Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for Sale at par and accrued Interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se3

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)
Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages.
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. ja29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, February 12, 1873.

We called attention a few days ago to the burdensome taxation which is now imposed upon our national banks, showing that in 1870 the taxes collected from them amounted to 4¾ per cent. on the capital then invested. The surest way to crush out our industries is to tax them out of existence; and so, too, if we desire to deprive ourselves of the benefits to be derived from our banking institutions all would is to tax them yet more heavily. But it will be said, the banks are all making money. True, but the fact that they do make money under such heavy burdens, shows that the community is willing to pay liberally for the benefit of their services. But, even if they do make money, it is not right that the Government should lay hold of so large a share of their earnings and thus impose additional burdens upon the business community. But, in reality, banks are not making as much as they are popularly supposed to make; indeed they make no more than is made by the ordinary investment of capital in other directions. Hence, we urge the removal of the large part of these burdens, so that more capital will be attracted to banking, and the wants of our business men be thus better accommodated.

The question of most interest just now in financial circles is the success of the operations of the syndicate. The representatives of the syndicate in New York have issued the following circular:

The representatives of the syndicate here are not at liberty to make public the amount of subscriptions and allotments here and in Europe. It is sufficient to say that the amount of cash subscriptions exceeds the amount of the call for $100,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, and that large amounts are subscribed in Europe in exchange for five-twenties as well as in the United States, where the bank subscriptions are mailed exchanges of their circulation securities. It was deemed expedient by the syndicate to introduce at one time the entire $360,000,000 upon the stock of exchanges of London and the Continent, as if only $100,000,000, for example, had been advertised for subscription no further amount than that could be issued and sold without a further formal introduction of the additional amount under the terms of their contract with the Treasury Department. The syndicate have until December 1st next to dispose of any balance of the loan which may now remain unsold. The settlement of the cash subscriptions between the syndicate and the Treasury will be made as before, almost exclusively in called five-twenty bonds, so that no disturbance whatever of the exchanges will be involved. The gold market will only be affected by the disbursements here upon the first call of about $10,000,000 in redemption of the registered bonds included in the call, which are nearly all held in the United States.

Gold opened at 114⅛ and closed at the same figure, being held very steady all day. The want of complete success is the syndicate operations, has tended to strengthen the price of gold.

Our attention is called to the fact that in compiling the insurance statement published on Tuesday, we overlooked the item of $8,000 dividends paid by the National Insurance Company. This correction shows the dividends to be 17.31 per cent. of the income; and the amount of income carried to surplus 18.95 per cent, in place of 36.26 per cent., as before reported.

In the New York stock market the battle between the bulls and bears still continues. Pacific Mail advanced 1 per cent., while the balance of the list generally declined—especially Erie, which declined to 63, a decline of 2¼ per cent. We shall not be surprised to see a heavy decline in all stocks soon.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117⅜	117
" —coupons.	118	118⅛
5-20—1862	115⅛	115⅛
5-20—1864.	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865 new.	114⅜	114⅜
" 1867.	116⅛	116⅛
" 1868—coupons.	116⅛	116⅛
10-40s.	111⅜	111⅜
10-40s—coupons.		114⅜
Currency 6's.	115¼	114⅜
New 5 per cents	113⅜	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	103⅜	103⅜
Erie.	65⅜	63⅜
B. H. & E.	9¾	9⅜
C. C. & I. C.	41⅜	41⅜
Canton.	100	
St. Paul	52⅜	52⅜
Do. preferred.		74⅜
Michigan Southern.	96⅜	96
Do. Central	108	108
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	90⅜	90⅜
Rock Island.	113	112⅜
Do. preferred		89⅜

Pacific Mail	73½	74¼
Atlantic Mail		5½
Western Union Telegraph	87½	87⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	46¼	46⅜
Union Pacific	33⅜	33⅜
Toledo & Wabash	71⅞	72
Fort Wayne		93½
Adams Express	97⅞	98
American Express	68	68
United States Express	76⅛	76
Harlem	121	120½

NEW YORK, February 12, 1873.

Money was stringent; loaned as high as ⅛ per cent., and closed at 7 coin and interest per annum. Most of the business was at 1-32@1-16. There is much talk of a lock up in aid of bear operations in stocks. Sterling dull and heavy; 109 1-16@109⅛. Gold was quiet and firm; 114@114⅛. Loans 2@6 per cent. for carrying and 1-64 to flat for borrowing. Clearings $64,000,000. Treasury disbursements $155,500. Governments quiet and steady. The Assistant Treasurer bought one million at from 113 66 100 to 113 85-100. State bonds lower, with business freely pressed for sale. Railroad bonds were firm, with a good demand. Stocks were freely hammered by the bears most of the day and prices declined ⅛@2½ per cent., with the lowest prices current about 3 o'clock. Sales of very large and heavy short interest were made, which had the effect late in the day of stiffening prices and causing a rally of ⅛@1 per cent., the market closing at the recovery.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118⅛; 5-20s '62, 115⅛; do '64, 115⅛; do '65, 115⅛; new '65s, 114⅛; '67, 116⅛; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅜; Ten-forties, 114⅛. Currency 6s, 114⅜.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94⅛; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33⅛; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 87⅛; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; United States Express, 80; American Merchants Union Express, 76; Pacific Mail, 74⅛; New York Central, 103⅛; Erie, 63⅜; do. preferred, 79; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 109; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90⅛; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 90; Rock Island 112⅛; New York Central 105⅜; St. Paul, 52⅛; do preferred, 74⅛; Wabash, 72; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 93⅛; Terre Haute, 12; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 44⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Lake Shore, 96; Panama, 41⅜; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 35⅛; Union, 87⅜; Delaware and Lackawanna, 100; Hartford, 9⅛; Bankers' bills, 109⅛.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

APPLES—The arrivals have commenced to increase, as might be expected, in consequence of the change in the weather, and with no improvement in the demand, prices are weak, though not quotably lower, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl., according to quality. Operators generally, in view of the fact that that the supply all over the country is large, do not anticipate any advance in prices until toward the close of the season; at present quotations, however, there is little or no margin for shippers.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; $2.25@2.75 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, although, as noted in our last report, there is rather more inquiry for good stock, without, however, any change in prices, as the supply is fully up to the demand. Common and inferior butter is dull, and the supply of this kind is large and accumulating. Prime to choice roll, 27@30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3¼@3 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 pound cans, $3.25; 2 pound cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.50@2.75.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 16@16½ by the car load, and 2@3 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen is still reported steady, in a jobbing way, at 16½@17. Common is quiet and unchanged—the demand is mainly for the former, and it sells much more readily notwithing it is 2@3c higher.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¼ for light weights.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull as ever, but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, halves, 7½@8 cts. Apples, 4@6. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The receipts of fresh are increasing slightly, although the supply as yet is small, and notwithstanding the demand is very limited, prices are still maintained, ranging from 33@35. It is not expected, however, that these price will be sustained much longer, and this is not without its effect in restricting the demand, as buyers are taking hold very sparingly being apprehensive of an early decline. The eastern market are reported off.

FLOUR—Trade is fair, but the market is weaker, although as yet there is no decline in prices; Spring wheat, $8 to $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8.75 for choice Minnesotas; and $9@9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Liverpool and New York continue to be reported dull and weak; and most of the leading western market are in a similar condition; furthermore, wheat is dull and drooping, and the indications generally, point to lower prices; it is the severe cold weather and heavy snows, crippling railroad transportation and closing the rivers, more than all other causes combined, that put up flour and wheat in the west, our main source of supply, and now that these causes have been removed, it is but reasonable to expect a reaction. Rye Flour, 5.75@6.

GRAIN—There is rather more Wheat arriving but the supply as yet is small, and prices are still maintained at $1.80@1.85 for prime red and $1.95@2 for white; the feeling, however is not as strong as it has been, and millers are anticipating a decline. Oats continue quiet, and with increased receipts and offerings the market is weaker though prices are unchanged, and as they are down almost to cost, the feeling prevails that prices will go no lower; we continue to quote at 44@46 as to quality. Shelled Corn continues very slow, and the supply is accumulating. There is no change to make in quotations, 54@55 on track and 56@57 free in elevator. Sales of ear corn reported at 54@55. Rye is still quotable at 90, with but little offering and not much inquiry for it. Barley is lower west but unchanged here; 90@95 for spring and $1 00@1.05 for fall according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade, although not active, and not what it ought to be, is nevertheless improving slowly, and as stocks in those sections of the country that draw their supplies from this point, are considerably reduced, an increased demand, soon, is confidently expected. Coffee continues firm, and roasters, it is said, contemplate advancing roasted to 28 cents, in consequence of the increased cost of green. Sugars are also firmer, and the eastern markets are reported more active. Carolina Rice is reported firm and tending upward. New Orleans Molasses continue fairly active but unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c Powdered, 13⅛c; A Coffee, 12c; B, 11⅞c; Ex. C, 11⅛c; C, 11⅛c; Porto Rico, 10@10⅛c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25¼@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26⅛c; Java, 36@37c.

RICE—Carolina, 8⅛c@9c; Rangoon, 7⅛c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand for baled and some dealers report the market weaker, although as yet there is no general decline and we continue to quote at $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but unchanged. Bran 90 to $1 per cwt; Seconds, $1.00@$1.10; Middlings, $1.20 to $1.30, according to quality.

ONIONS—$6 to $7 per bbl.

POTATOES—Trade is still reported dull, but prices remain unchanged; 80@85c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 6⅛c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11⅛c; Dried Beef, 17⅛c; Mess Pork, $14.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard in tres, 9c; half bbls, 9⅛c; pails, 10⅛. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅛@3⅛c.

SEEDS—There is an increased demand, as there always is at this season of the year, but the arrivals are also increasing and prices remain unchanged; $5.75@6 for Clover, $4.00@4.25 for Timothy, and $2 for Flax.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

Trade, as those who know anything about it will concede, was bad enough last week, but thus far it has been still worse this week, and, furthermore, the indications are anything but favorable for an early change for the better. The eastern markets continue very hard; Philadelphia was worse this week than it has been yet, while New York is no better; hence, as might be expected, shippers are very bearish, as they have good cause to be, as they have been losing money right along for several weeks in succession. The sales up until noon to-day footed up 718, and for the lower grades prices were quoted still lower. The salesmen all agree in reporting trade very sluggish and unsatisfactory, also that prices are weak and lower. Huff quoted common and medium stock ¼ lower than last week and very dull even at the decline; Briggs concurred in this, and Loughery alleged that the market is the hardest he has experienced here for two years. It is true, strictly prime shipping steers, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600, of fine quality, are bringing full prices, but there are very few of this kind offering, and this is the reason why prices are sustained; we notice this class of stock is holding its own in the east, and for the same reason. But any kind of stock, with this exception, is dragging, and there is a full supply—the arrivals up to this time are reported larger than during the same time last week; it was supposed, as the market was hard last week, that there would be a falling off in the arrivals this week, but instead of this, there is an increase, and this, as a matter of course, makes the market still worse for sellers. There was an average number of buyers in attendance to-day; Philadelphia was represented by, among others, Maynes, McArdle, Wm. Smith, Duffey, and Aull; there is an additional buyer here from New York in the person of Pat McConville, and thus far he has been the principal buyer for that point. Voetter & Co., Peter Kleman and Joshua Holmes, also York buyers, are here, but they are buying very sparingly, and only at reduced prices. The Philadelphia men are all very bearish, they had taken but very few up until noon to-day; their policy is to hold off until to-morrow, in hopes of forcing a still further decline, and we would not be surprised if they succeeded, as holders generally, especially those who have been east recently, prefer selling here to going any further—their experience has been that the farther east they went the worse they fared.

The sales on Monday, Tuesday and up until noon to-day footed 718 head, and in order to give the reader a closer conception in regard to prices, we submit a few of them as follows: 49, good, 1,240, steers, at 6; 60 extra, ave. 1,420, at 6⅛; 51, ave. 1,180, at 5⅛, 48, ave. 1,270, at 5⅛; 40, ave. 1,050, 4⅛c; 75 cows and stags, at 4⅛; 21, ave. 2,580, at 7⅛; 1 extra cow, 1,410 at 7. Quotations may be given as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers.	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers.	6 25@6 25
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers.	5 00@5 50
Good 850@900 steers.	4 00@4 50
Common cows and stags.	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market, also, continues slow and unsatisfactory, and notwithstanding, the run up to this time is reported below of that during the same time last week, prices are no higher, and, as already intimated, trade is dragging. Some 25 or 30 cars have been purchased for Philadelphia, but thus far Erisman has not bought a single sheep, and so far as we know, no one else has purchased any for New York. Erisman is unwilling to pay present prices, claiming that this class of stock is higher here, relatively, than at New York, hence, he is virtually out of the field, and it is scarcely necessary to state that his retiring has a very depressing effect on the market. The fact is the future of the sheep market is not regarded by some dealers as favorable as it was about the first of the year; it is claimed that the prospects are not so favorable for wool, and in addition that pelts are lower, and in addition to this the report of sheep being diseased has, as might be expected, curtailed, the demand for mutton. Following sales were reported: 525 coarse wool Illinois, 84 pounds, at 4.90; 95 fine wool, Ohio, 86 pounds, 5⅛; 32 do, 86 pounds, 6 cents; 103 West Virginia, fine wool, 104 pounds, 7; 161 do, Ohio, 80 pounds, 5⅛; 351 Indianas, 82 pounds, 4.80; 190 scabby Illinois, 4.80; 90 good 90 lb. Illinois, 5⅛; 380 common Indianas, 80 pounds, 4⅛; 165 pelters at $1.75 per head. Quotations may be given as follows:

QUOTATIONS.

Prime fine wool, 90@100 lbs.	6 50@6 75
Prime fine wool, 80@100 lbs.	6 00@6 25
Prime fine wool, 75@80 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100@120 lbs.	6 00@7 00
Prime open wool, 90@100 lbs.	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 75@80 lbs.	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

Prime heavy hogs, such as taken for shipment to Philadelphia, are, and have been all week, in light supply, and with an average demand the market is firmer, and prices are higher and still tending upward. Trade in Yorkers, however, is quiet, as the advices from New York are not favorable, and in addition to a heavy supply of western dressed, a large number of live are reported as having been sent on from Chicago by the northern route; this being the case, buyers are buying sparingly and notwithstanding the run is light prices are barely maintained. This is substantially the situation at the present writing—we will not venture a word in regard to the future.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime Philadelphia hogs	5 30@5 35
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Mixed rough stock	4 25@4 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873.

The crude market continues quiet, and while there is no quotable change, the market is weaker and the tendency downward; $2.15 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 6c per gallon here. Refined is reported firmer, quoted at 19¾@20 delivered in Philadelphia, and 16@16½ on cars here, and it is inferred from the fact that the market is firmer that the export demand is better, as there is nothing else to produce it. The home trade, as it is always is at this season of the year, is very meagre and is likely to continue so for some time to come.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

C. C. Beggs 55 bbls. to J. R. Bartlett, New York.
Braun & Wagner, 240 bbls to J. R. McKee, New York.
Total ... 295

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	89
Citizens O W, acct O. J. Grier	409
Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey	468
Commercial O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	51
Vesta O W, acct. S. Lewis	323
Nonpariel O W, acct. O. J. Grier	325
Cochran's Yard acct. Macomber T & Co.	338
Fairview O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	307
Peerless O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	471
Brilliant O W acct. Lockhart & F.	760
Vesta O W, acct. J. P. Woods	302
Eagle O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	690
Citizens Bros. O W, acct. T. King	460
Total	4863

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co.o 1; Isabella Furnace.o 23; Shoenberger & Co.o 1; Nimick & Co.p 3; Graff, B. & Co.m 2. Total 30

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Moorhead & Co.o 4; Graff, B. & Co.o 2; Lewis O & P.o 2; Lewis, B & D.o 2; Spang, C & Co.o 5; Wharton Bro.o. 1; Nimick & Co.m 35; Dilworth P & Co.m 3; Caughey & H.m 4. Total 58

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer.m 3; Wharton Bros. & Co.m 2; John Moorhead.m 3. Total 8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son.m 1; W. Clarke & Co.m 1; Nimick & Co.m 2.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Loomis & C.p 1; Nimick & Co.m 1; Nimick & Co.b 1. Total 3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton weak at a decline: middling upland 20⅝c; sales of futures, 14,850 bales, as follows: February 19¾@20 1-16c; March 20 1-16@20⅛c; April 20⅜@20⅛c; May 20 11-16@20⅞c; June 21 1-16@21⅛c; July 21 9-16c. Flour very dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.25@7.00; common to good $7.20@7.60; good to choice $7.65@8.75; white wheat extra $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio $7.40@10.50; St. Louis $8.65@13.00. Rye Flour quiet at $4.75@6.30. Corn Meal steady. Whisky dull at 93c. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts 10,000 bush; red western $1.90@1.95; white State in store $2.10; No 2 Milwaukee $1.68@1.70; spring Chicago $1.62@1.66. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 9,000; old western mixed afloat 66@66⅛c; store 64c; new western mixed 62@66⅛c; yellow western 66@68c. Oats: shade firmer and fair demand; receipts 20,000; new western mixed 54@55c; old store 53⅛@54c; afloat 54@56c; white western 55@57c. Eggs firm at 37@38c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 42@55c for '72. Leather quiet; 28@31c. Wool quiet and firm; fleece 65@68c. Coffee: Rio 17⅛@20⅛c. Sugar: moderate demand; fair to good refining 8⅜@9⅛c. Rice: strong at 8@8⅛. Crude petroleum 19c; refined 20c. Turpentine quiet at 67⅛@68c. Provisions: mess pork steady at $14.50; old mess $13.75. Beef quiet; mess $9.00@11.65; extra $12.00@13.50. Cut meats dull; hams $11@12; shoulders 6⅛@6⅜c. Middles: short clear 7⅛@7⅞c; long clear 7c; short clear March and April 7⅜c. Lard: fresh western steam 8 3-16c; kettle 8 7-16. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake in good demand and firm, 34⅛@34⅛c. Pig iron firm; Scotch $55@62.50; American $48@50; bar steady, at $110; Russia sheet 16@16.25. Nails steady; cut $5; clinch $7.50@7.25; horse shoe $21@33.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and the market unsettled and lower; No. 1 spring Chicago $1.25@1.26⅛, closing at $1.25⅛; No. 2 do $1.12@1.14 cash; $1.20⅛ seller March; $1.25⅛ seller April; No. 3 do. $1.08⅛@1.09; rejected 95c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 31c cash; 31⅛c seller March; 36⅛ seller May; rejected 27. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 20⅜@27c; rejected 23⅛@23⅛c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 65⅛c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No. 2 72⅛@73⅛c; No. 3 do 60@61c. Provisions—Demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $12.50@12.65 cash; $12.75@12.80 seller March; $12.95@13.00 seller April. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at $7.30@7.35 cash. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; holders very firm; sales of shoulders, packed, 4⅛@4⅜c; short rib middles, packed, 6⅜c; green hams active at 7⅛@8⅛c for 20 to 16 pounds average. Bacon: demand fair and market firm; sales of shoulders at 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c, both packed. Dressed hogs: demand fair and market firm at $4.90@4.95. Seeds steady; timothy $3.15@3.50; common to choice clover seed $5.25@5.40. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 87⅛c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 12—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅛@92¼, and for account 92⅛@92⅜. American securities: 5-20s of '65 92⅜; do '67 93⅜; 10-40s 91⅛; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie Railway, 52. Linseed oil £33 15s@£34. Turpentine 50s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s '62, 95⅜.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 55 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 9⅛@9⅛d; Orleans 9⅜@10⅛d; sales 10,000; American 5,000; speculation and exports 1,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January 9 9-16@9⅜d; February and March 9⅜d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s. Mess pork 61s. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s. Spirits: petroleum 17⅛s; refined do 21s.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Refined petroleum 44⅛ francs.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 12.—Cattle: receipts today 1,309; total for week 3,927; market more active and a shade stronger at yesterday's prices; the yards are still crowded with common stock, and owners holding back for higher prices; about 1,000 disposed of; sales 422 Illinois steers, 1,144 to 1,304 lbs., at $5.75@6.50; 37 Michigan steers, 4,043 lbs., at $4.75; 38 Ohio steers 913 to 1,109 lbs., at $3.50@5.00; 164 Michigan steers, 1,266 lbs., at $5.00; 22 Indiana stockers, 950 lbs., at $4; 18 Texan steers, 1,018 lbs., at $4; Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,000; total for the week 7,000; not sales enough to justify quotable prices; sales 500 Indiana sheep 80 to 105 lbs at $4.50@5; 168 Michigan sheep 93 lbs at $5.80; 341 Ohio sheep 80 to 82 lbs at $4.50@4.75. Hogs: receipts to day 200, making the supply for the week 12,800; no stock in pens; prices nominal at $4.90@5.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Flour: demand fair and market firm; superfine $5.50@6.00; extra $6.25@6.75; double extra $6.32⅛@7.50; treble do $7.75@875. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and a shade higher; No 2 mixed 32c on east track and 33⅛@34c at elevator. Oats dull but unchanged; sample lots 28@29c at elevator. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling. Rye dull and prices drooping; No 2 71c. Whisky firm at 89⅛c. Mess pork in good demand for futures; $13.25 seller March; $13.50 seller April. Dry salt meats firm; no movement of round lots. Bacon firm, with only an order trade. Lard quiet at 7⅜c. Coffee higher at 22@25c. Sugar firm at 10⅜@11⅛c. Molasses firm at 70@75c. Hogs firmer at $4@4.40. Cattle dull; common to choice cows and heifers $1@4; fair to choice steers $4.50@6.00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Cotton dull; middling 20c. Flour dull at $7.90@8.25. Wheat: demand fair and market firmer at $1.70@1.92. Corn quiet at 40@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 30@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Linseed oil: demand fair and market firm at 93@95c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork; demand fair and market firm: sales at $13. Lard quiet: steam 7⅜@7⅛c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear sides 6⅛c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5⅜@5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅛c. Hogs in fair demand at $4.30@4.75; principal sales at $4.50@4.75; receipts 1,360 head. Whisky steady at 89c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Bagging quiet at 13@17c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅜c. Flour quiet and strong; extra family $7.50; No 1 $8.25; fancy $9.25. Grain firm; wheat $1.75@1.80. Corn 40@42c. Oats 32c. Rye 85c. Provisions steady and demand fair, railroad transportation South being restricted, prevents dealers from filling orders to some extent. Mess pork $13.25. Bulk shoulders 4⅛@4⅜c; clear rib sides 6⅛@6⅜c; clear do 6⅜@6⅞c. Bacon: shoulders 5⅛@5⅞c; clear rib sides 7⅜@7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c. Sugar cured hams 12⅛@12⅛c. Lard: choice leaf tierces 8@8⅛c; kegs 9@9⅛c; good 7⅜c. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day, and the weather was adverse to active trade. Commission houses were quiet, but have large orders on hand for future delivery of domestics, prints and dress fabrics. The market for cotton goods was strong for all descriptions, but without much change in prices. Agawam F brown sheetings are up to 11⅛c. Delaines are active and Amoskeags are sold ahead at 26c. The jobbing trade in chocolate and medium colored prints and ginghams continues to increase. Foreign goods were dull, except for staple fabrics.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18⅜@19c; receipts 2,355 bales; shipments during the last twenty-four hours 1,700; stock 28,030. Flour: low grades scarce and firm. Corn-meal $3.10. Corn in fair demand and prices advanced to 68@70c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 47@48c. Hay dull at $30@34. Bran dull but unchanged. Bulk meats scarce and firm at 5⅛@7⅛@7⅛c. Lard in fair demand and market firm at 8⅛@9⅛c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; low middling 18c. Flour—Demand good at $8.75@9.75. Wheat—Demand good at $1.80@1.90. Corn—Demand good and market firm at 58@60c. Oats 45@50c on orders in depot. Corn meal $1.23. Provisions active and unchanged. Bulk shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear do 7⅛c. Hams 9⅛c. Lard—Kettle dried 8@8⅛c. Country bacon 8c. Hogs $3.75@4.75.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour dull; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $6@7; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7.75@9, latter price for fancy; State and Ohio $9@9.25. Wheat dull; red $1.90@1.95; white $2@2.10. Rye dull. Corn dull; yellow 58@59c; white 65c. Oats dull; white 48@49c; mixed 47c. Mess pork $13.50@13.75. Crude petroleum 14⅛c; refined do 19⅛@19⅛c. Whisky dull; 92⅛@93c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1.90@2.00; amber $2.05@2.15. Corn active; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; western mixed 46@47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull, except bacon, which is in good jobbing demand; prices nominally unchanged. Butter: choice western very scarce and wanted; good to prime 26@28c; choice 30c. Whisky 92⅛@93c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 12.—Flour dull and prices nominal. Wheat dull; amber Michigan spot $1.74⅛; seller April $1.84⅛; do. May $1.80; No. 2 red $1.59. Corn steady with a moderate demand; mixed spot 38⅜c; seller March 38⅛c; do. May 42⅜c; do. June 44c; low mixed seller May 42⅛c; yellow 39c; no grade 36c. Oats: demand light but holders firm; No. 2 35c. Dressed hogs $5.15@5.40.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1.31; No 2 do $1.23⅜. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 27c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34⅛c. Rye steady at 65c. Barley: demand fair and market firm.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red $1.70; No 2 do held at $1.65@1.66. Corn quiet; 45@46c. Oats steady; No 1 State 40c. Refined petroleum dull and steady; car lots 16⅜c; small lots 18c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 12.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white $2; No 1 $1.92; amber $1.72⅛. Corn quiet and unchanged; yellow 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40c. Cloverseed $5.25. Hogs firm at $5.25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 12.—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn unchanged, at 60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte $1.10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, Reed Bros; 1 do staves, J Kenick; 1 do do, P Ruppert; 1 do cooperage, C Strott; 2 do corn, J Ross; 1 do hay, W J Barclay; 1 do feed, Spear & G; 121 sacks stuff, P A Little & Co; 300 sks flour, 25 bls do, G Meyer; 164 hides, Keifer S & Co; 19 do do, 3 bbls tallow, A Weitz; 212 o bbls, A D Miller; 1 cask tallow, W & H Walker; 5 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 775 gals s ware, C Gliss; 18 bgs feed, W Duncan; 40 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 bbls flour, H J McCracken Bro; 100 do do, Houck McC & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Houghton McC & Co; 6 do butter, H Riddle & Son; 25 do h wine, Miller F R Co; 20 do comp, H Greir; 10 do apples, H Riddle Son; 22 do grease, N Greir; 12 do tallow, 47 g hides, D Hill 66 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 120 bbls n ails, England & B; 66 do g ware, J B Canfield; 1 car hay, W Bingham; 1 do do, J King; 1 do do, Laing & McK; 1 do staves; G T Shade; 69 bgs seed, H Rea Jr; 218 do feed, Schnelback & H; 400 sks flour, D Wallace; 20 pkgs g ware, Enterprise G Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—140 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 50 do flour, 100 sks do, G Stewart; 1 car hay, F Ardary; 86 hides, J B Daniels; 67 bales cotton, Kennedy C & C; 24 do do, Eagle C Mills; 41 tre hams, 13 do p feet, 6 bbls sausage, W B Hays & Son, 27 do molassss, Carter Bros & Co; 40 sks flour, T C Jenkins; 400 do do, D Wallace; 156 do barley, Thompson & Bro; 62 do do, F Shields; 102 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 4 hhds sugar, Haworth & D.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—26 cars coal, N Y & C G C Co; 34 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 do fire brick, Lyon, S & Co; 1 do oats, 1 do grain, Scott & G; 1 bbl eggs, Head C & Co; 7 calves, W Hoffman; 2 b hides, Seibert & B; 2 bxs mdse, J Ma'in; 2 bales hops, Dinison; 2 bxs p ink, J P Barr; 40 bbls oil, 100 o bbls, Eclipse O Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—2 cars lumber, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, G A Mundorff; 1 do do, S P M Co; 1 do glass, 1 do straw, W Frank & Son; 1 do o bbls, Duncan & T; 1 do do, Central Ref Co; 1 do oats and rye, Scott & G; 1 do f clay, Carnegie & Co; 1 do do, Anderson & W; 54 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 4 pkgs f wire, J P Woodwell & Co; 10 do machinery, Godfrey & C; 19 cases tobacco, M W Rankin, 12 pails do, J W Taylor; 2 cases do, same; 1 box chalk, J Henderson; 6 bxs fish, D W Garrett; 10 do do, T McCoy; 12 bdls chairs, W H Lemon; 2 bxs chalk, John D Thompson & Co; 4 bdls wheels, M McWhinny & Co; 1 bale wire, W P Townsend; 2 cases tobacco, T W Baker; 2 saws Hubbard L & Co; 6 crafes c work, G & B S M Co; 24 bbls turnips, Aiken W & P; 23 sks rags, J Hood; 20 do rye, W Welsh & Co; lot old rope, J Dawson; 5 bbls c oil, G G Pennock; 5 do meal, 35 kegs do, T C Jenkins; 25 do barley, 5 do o do Seabayer & V; 30 do do, J Porterfield & Co; 46 crocks butter, Voigt M & Co; 112 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 33 do do, S Dilworth; 48 do do, Johnson & C; 22 do do, Carter Bros; 27 do G H Berry; 54 do do, W Haslage.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains stationary at this point with six feet in channel. The weather has turned colder and a heavy snow storm prevailed all afternoon, with a northeast wind. Prospects are not so favorable for more water, but it is not likely that our rivers will close again this winter.

The Juniata arrived from Cincinnati about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, with a big cargo, including, among other items, a very large quantity of hay. As will be seen by card, she is announced to leave again for Cincinnati to-morrow evening.

The Carrie Brooks, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the towboats Coal City and Samson No. 2 arrived.

The Monongahela was reported stationary at headwaters yesterday.

—A Memphis special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: The James Howard passed down early this forenoon with a $20,000 trip, and loaded flat to the guards, also full of passengers. The Mary McDonald, for Ouachita, drawing 6 feet, passed down at daylight. The John Kilgour passed up 5⅛ days out, with 400 tons for the Ohio. The Church passed down this evening, loaded deep. The towboat N. J. Bigley arrived with 175,000 bushels coal for that market. The Smoky City with with 320,000 bushels is just above and will pass down to-morrow morning. Business was very active, and the wharf is crowded with freights. Thirteen steamers arrived, all with fair trips, and ten departed.

—Captain Drown and the late owners of the Kate Putnam, have contracted with Wm. Knox & Son, of Point Harmar, for the hull of a new steamer for the Cincinnati and Marietta trade; to be completed by the 1st of June. The hull will be 200 feet long, 38 feet beam, with 4½ feet depth of hold. She will have four boilers, and a pair of cylinders 18½ inches in diameter, with 5½ feet length of stroke.

—The Andy Johnson, which sunk near Price's Landing, was not insured; the Keokuk Packet Company, to whom she belongs, carry their own risks. She was built at Madison, Indiana, in 1866, and is 261½ feet long, 40 feet 4 inches beam, and 6 feet 2 inches deep, and measures 855 tons, and is valued at $50,000.

—The owners and others interested in the steamer Marella are cited by U. S. Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, to appear on the first Monday in March, and show cause why she should not be sold to satisfy Thos. Allen et al. and P. Melia et al.

—D. S. Murdock, one of the most prominent citizens and business men of Ironton, died last Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. He has been interested in steamboat stock for a number of years, and was part owner of the Chesapeake at the time of his death.

—The Zanesville Courier of Monday says: Navigation upon the Muskingum has been resumed. The steamer Mink and Propellor Perry Smith started down the river to-day, the former resuming her regular trips in the McConnelsville trade.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER STEAMER JUNIATA.—476 bales hay, W J Kountz; 549 dodo, M W Beltzhoover; 300 do do, J Varner; 500 do do, 128 do straw, Briggs & K; 72 do do, A Culbertron; 264 sks oats, J & W Fairlev, 141 do do, M W Beltzooover; 500 o bbls, J R Hunter; 134 casks, A & D H Chambers, 25⅜ tons pig iron, Loomis & C; 20 bbls glue; 7 bdls leather, W Flaccus; 12 bxs medicines, A Torrence; 12 do do, Fred Eggers; 3 do do, A W Kredel; 24 do do, Mackeown T & Co; 14 B L Fahnestock; 11 bgs feathers, W Cooper & Co; 5 bbls starch, Eagle Cotton Mill; 252 chairs, B Zinkand; 171 do, D W Huntzmen & Co; 10 pkgs furniture, J Bernhard; 13 do do, A Ortleib & Co; 10 do do, Lemon & W; lot h n good, J W Grubbs; 50 bbls, Pittsburgh Tar Works.

IRONTON PER EDD HOBBS.—2067 o bbls B D Moore; 932 do do, C A Warmcastle; 200 do do, W A Cooper; 4 bbls eggs, McCandless J & Co, 4 do walnuts, 11 do p corn, Head C & Co; 76 do d apples, is do beans, 2 do tallow, H Rea Jr; 30 tons metal, Nimick & Co; 242 do do, Lindsay & McC; 50 do do, J W Turner; 10 do straw, D C King & Son; 126,625 hoop poles, G T Stine; 55,650 do do, W Cooper; 152,000 do do, Penna Salt Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms
of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Semina weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au18:v37-d&S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDON & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh19:e60

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. His diplomas in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 2, and 6 to 8 P.M., Sundays excepted. fe27:115

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD! "Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not. Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 205 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.
Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. de7:e39-d&S

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI.—THE elegant side-wheel steamer, JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN, ...Captain
Will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. She will receive freight and passengers through to all points South and West.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
C. FAIRMAN,
fe12

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
Dealer in all kinds of
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.
Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.
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PRODUCE HOUSE
OF
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants. Receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, BUTTER and EGGS received daily. H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
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L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
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PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
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Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.
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Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.
jy22:p13

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow Ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
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Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
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And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
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Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE.
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ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
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WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
fe6:a23-MTH&S DUFF & CAMPBELL.

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Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam
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2 to 1,000 Horse Power.
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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
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Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHES, FIRE BEDS, &c.
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Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.
Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.
Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

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Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.
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Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
No. 64 WOOD STREET,
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.
$1,000,000.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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Dealers in Government Bonds.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge.
All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission. ia29:174

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.
INCORPORATED 1866.
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(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)
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Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.
Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock. au8:w40

MAX SCHAMBERG,
No. 163 Smithfield Street,
(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Foreign Exchange,
OCEAN PASSAGE
AND
Railroad Tickets.
Collections Made
ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
1y21:w51

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
fe13

Hart, Caughey & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Also, Sight Drafts on London.

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,
140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily.
Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.
DIRECTORS.
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Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 8½ o'clock for the accommodation of depositors.
mh10:e

FINANCIAL.

American Bank
No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh.
CASH CAPITAL, ...$300,000
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BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, WM. FLOYD,
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James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Lecch, William Floyd.
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. jel6:341

CITY BANK,
Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL..........$150,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Paid on Deposits.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
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R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, P. Kane
ja17:25 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Allegheny National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
TOMLINSON & M'KEE,
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description.
Railroad street, between 29th and 30th streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ANCHOR MACHINE WORKS
And Foundry.
LINDSEY, MURRAY & CO.,
Nos. 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Marine and Stationary Engines.
Machinery of every description made to order. Mill, Furnace and Machinery Castings furnished on short notice. Repairing promptly attended to.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WILLIAM G. PRICE, SR.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Light Machinery Castings,
SUGAR KETTLES,
PLUMBERS' CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
29 WOOD STREET.

Charles H. Onions.
Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.
Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,
se30:c10 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and works: 38 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

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SPRING AND
AXLE WORKS.
Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
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OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de7:e42

National Foundry & Pipe Works.
Wm. Smith & Sons,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Pipe
FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS
Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward
Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.
All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.
BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,
(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,
Sand Rolls and Pinions
Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
Phœnix Roll Works,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS. no8:p43

ATLAS WORKS,
Twenty-Eighth Street,
Founders and Machinists,
IN
Heavy Work. Steam Engines.
THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER.)
Washington Works
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:z62

STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of on short notice. Having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want, the work to show for itself.
WILLIAM FISHER,
Pike, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh. TTHS

H. FARNAN,
Engine Builder and Machinist.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.
General Repairing promptly attended to.
96 LACOCK STREET,
se12:z7THS Allegheny City.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
Iron City Foundry,
Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.
CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

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GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order. Also, Pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

IRON AND STEEL.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM
Manufacturers of every description of
Sheet and Bar Iron,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron,
Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
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WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Wayne and "U. S." Brands of
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements. Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.
Near Union Depot.
Office and Works,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

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The Union Iron Works,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolls, Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles.
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.
General Office and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
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HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.
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fe5-138

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.
LLOYD & BLACK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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SHEET AND BOILER IRON,
Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron.
T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.
Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.
Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc3:60

New York, 20 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.
Hussey, Wells & Co.,
Manufacturers of every description of
CAST STEEL,
Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe15-m55

IRON CITY IRON WORKS.
Rogers & Burchfield,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHEET IRON
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes. my25:r34

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS,
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel
STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works
PARK, BRO. & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH
NOVELTY WORKS,
FOUNDED A. D., 1832.
Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Barr & Parkin,
OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET
my28-146 PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail. no7

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after December 23d, 1872, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:55am	Mail Train	1:55am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	6:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	8:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50pm
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:20am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac No. 2	2:40pm	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:40pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	3:30pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:30 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:20P. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 2:55A. M; Philadelphia 6:35 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.
FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York 12:24 P. M.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:30 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be procured at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.
For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:25am	Freeport No. 1	9:25am
Express	10:39am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	2:10pm
Freeport No. 2	3:49pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	4:40pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	8:30pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 6:30 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 A. M. train and the 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent. j9

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—From December 23, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:43am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:13am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:38pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:53pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:42pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	8:38pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:38pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:28am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	9:28am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Leetsdale Accom	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:38pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.
After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:58am
Wash. Accom.	6:48am	Wash. Accom.	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:38am	Steubenville Ac.	10:28am
McDonald Ac.	12:08pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:38pm
Southern Ex.	1:48pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac.	5:18pm	Fast Line	8:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:33am

12:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:18 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.
Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:23am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accom'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	2:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Ac. No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accom'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

*Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.
For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 48 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as charged at Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 48 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:16pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:15pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:30am	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.
Express trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh,
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment. jl3-n60

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia address,—
Waring, King & Co.,
n21 109 WALNUT STREET

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 Federal Street,
ja23:135 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a. on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1873. ja29:g80

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Spanish Throne.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION ACCEPTED.

A Republic Declared.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Communists Going to Madrid.

NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANT THRONE.

SPAIN.

AMADEUS' ABDICATION.

LONDON, February 12.—No further news has been received from Madrid. The announcement of the abdication produces a profound sensation in Berlin. German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

LONDON, February 12—10 A. M.—Since six o'clock this morning the dispatches received from Madrid have reported no disturbances, and there seems to be a disposition to maintain order and to support the provisional authorities.

Yesterday the two houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour, and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King has maturely considered his course; that he accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; that he was deceived; that if his enemies were foreigners he would not have taken the course; that Spain has been in perpetual disquiet and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues have been unavailing; that he has no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party.

Upon the completion of the reading the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees. The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A Commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another Commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing the Republic and vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed.

Later.—The Committee of the Legislature have agreed to report in favor of raising one million two hundred thousand dollars by levying a direct tax on the people, to meet the present obligations.

The details of the proceedings of the Cortes have been received. The resolution of Pio was adopted. It comprised the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic, and the National Assembly to assume all power and supreme authority, and appoint a respectable government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts. Each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring that the Republic should vest the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion.

Salmeron declared that the Government of Zorillo ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that a new government be elected before the propositions of Pio were accepted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order. Zorillo came down into the body of the chamber and urged the propriety of Salmeron's demand. He was called to order by the President and asked to resume his seat upon the ministerial bench.

Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up forms of tyranny, when the monarchy was being superceded by a republic. Rivero thereupon left the chair of the House, and Figuerola was called to preside in his place.

1 P. M.—The following from Madrid has been received: It is believed here that Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic, being established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the regular army and the National Guard is satisfactory.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of Council, received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; Pi Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243; Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francis Salmeron, Minister of Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242.

The newly elected members of the Government took the ministerial bench. Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Arnes would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in the future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just independence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would ensure national integrity.

The Assembly then adjourned. The President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow.

MADRID QUIET.

The city is quiet to-night. The revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

PARIS, February 12.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that arrangements are made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at 6 o'clock this morning.

DEPARTURE OF AMADEUS.

LONDON, February 13.—Dispatches from Madrid announce that Ex King Amadeus, with his wife and children, has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until spring.

CARLISTS AT WORK.

PARIS, Feb 12.—The Telegraph reports that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain, to push his claims to the throne.

A meeeting was held at the residence of the Duke D'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke De Monpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain. Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois D'Assise, consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid. Senor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

FRANCE.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE SPANISH CROWN.

PARIS, February 12.—Prince Alphonse, son of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow from Vienna.

COMMUNISTS GOING TO MADRID.

It is said the principal Communists of London, the British Isles and Geneav have started from their cities to Madrid.

WATCHING THE FRONTIER.

The French Government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violation of French neutrality.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A REWARD OFFERED.

LONDON, February 12.—The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to insurgents in Spain and in Spanish colonies.

MARRIED.

Miss Rothschild was to-day married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of ritualists, to Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl or Hardwicke.

SOUTH AMERICA.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING.

LISBON, February 12.—The mail steamship from Rio De Janeiro arrived, bringing advices from that city to the 22d of January. The yellow fever was raging violently in Rio. The number of deaths averaged forty per day.

THE POPULATION OF BRAZIL.

The census of Brazil has just been completed. The population of the Empire is 10,000,000, including nearly 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 aborigines.

ITALY.

GOING AFTER AMADEUS.

NAPLES, February 12.—An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet Amadeus and convey him to this country. Another man-of-war ahs gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and court equipage.

AUSTRIA.

REFORM.

VIENNA, February 12.—The bill providing for ministerial and electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath.

SWITZERLAND.

A BISHOP TO BE EXPELLED.

BERNE, February 12.—The Federal Council decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the canton of Geneva.

FIRES.

Pottsville, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, February 12.—The breaker of the Greenville colliery, with five hundred tons of coal, was burned this morning.

ORANGEVILLE, CONN.

ORANGEVILLE, February 12.—Lindsay's block and the adjoining buildings were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

—A Dublin letter says that the prosecution by the English Government, which has been reported by cable as commencing on Tuesday against the Irish bishop and twenty priests, growing out of the Galway election, has for its aim the punishment of those ecclesiasts who opposed the Government candidate, and it is probable that it may result in exciting the people to political disturbances.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Cattle: receipts 1,000; market rather more active for good grades, which are scarce; prices lower and unchanged; fair to good native steers sold at $4.50@5.60; Texans $3.25@3.75; shipments 517. Hogs: receipts 14,000; active, firm and higher; shippers and packers both buying; sales ranged from $4.20@4.60, principally $4.54@4.60; market closed strong; pens cleared; shipments 8,000.

HOME NEWS.

Stealing Clothing.

Last evening officer Scott arrested a man on the streets who carried a bundle under his arm. When taken to the lock-up he gave his name as Mosses Myers, and subsequent investigation proved that the bundle under his arm was a suit of clothing, taken from Hyman's clothing store, store, Liberty street. He had offered the suit for six dollars and a half, which the proprietor subsequently stated was worth, at retail, $20, and cost him wholesale $14. The man will have a hearing this morning.

The Time is Passing

When the fifteen acres occupied by the House of Refuge in Allegheny City can be bought as a whole. If not thus sold by the 1st or March, it will be offered according to a plan of subdivision already adopted by the Managers.

The site is one of the finest in the city for a large manufactory, and the buildings might easily be adapted to many manufacturing purposes. Four acres of the ground are enclosed by a stone wall, twenty feet high. The property is very valuable, and if not taken as a whole, will find ready sale at retail. See advertisement in GAZETTE.

Work House Reform.

Mayor Blackmore is agitating the subject of a change in regard to the law of pardoning a prisoner from the Work House. Prisoners are committed to the Work House by the Mayor in default of their fines, and the law provides that they can only be released by a pardon from the Governor. If a friend offers to pay a man's fine an hour after he has been committed, it will avail him nothing, and this often seems a great hardship, especially in case of sickness. The Mayor has requested the City Solicitor to prepare an act of Assembly to remedy this, and which will give him the power to pardon a prisoner from the Work House on the payment of his fine, and will urge its passage by the Legislature.

Musical Soiree.

There will be a musical soiree given this evening at the Fourteenth ward school-house, on Fifth avenue, near Soho bridge. The proceeds are to go towards buying a new organ for the Soho Mission Sunday School. Mr. C. C. Mellor will have the management. He will be assisted by the quartette of the 1st Presbyterian Church, and the Orphan Club of Allegheny. As great pains have been taken in the selection of the pieces for the programme we have no doubt that it will prove an entertaining affair.

Arrangements have been made with the Oakland Car Company to have a number of cars in attendance at the close of the concert, so that the audience may have no trouble in securing conveyance to the city.

The performances will commence promptly at eight o'clock. Admission fifty cents.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Boy Killed at Rochester Station on the Fort Wayne Road.

As the Chicago Express, due here at 11:58 yesterday morning, was approaching Rochester station, a number of boys vending apples attempted to board the train. One of them, a lad whose name we could not learn, was thrown off and fell under the cars, several of them passing over him, cutting him literally in two, and killing him instantly.

The company has warned these boys time and again to be more guarded, but they have been heedless of the warning, and this is the result of their foolhardiness in trying to turn an honest penny.

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Road.

James Palmer, the train dispatcher at Conemaugh Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died between one and two o'clock yesterday morning from injuries received the evening previous. It appears that the deceased was riding on the engine of a train, not seeing another engine coming in an opposite direction, he jumped off, the cowcatcher of the approaching locomotive, caught him, and he was thrown under its wheels, which passed over his legs, one of them being nearly severed from his body. He was picked up and taken to his home, where physicians were summoned, who amputated one of the injured limbs. However he did not long survive the operation, and died yesterday morning as above reported. The deceased was much respected, had been in their employ for nearly twenty years, and is said to have been a very careful and considerate man. He leaves a wife and four children.

A SOUTH SIDE COURT SCENE.

An Officer Getting Angered at His Prisoner, Administers a Flogging.

August Wagner, driver in the employ of Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co., brewery, was arrested by officer Husted for leaving his team without hitching them, on Carson street on the South Side. The officer took him before Deputy Mayor Barker, where he made a charge against the man, and a statement that he had also struck him. Wagner denied this and told him not to lie. The officer asked him if he called him a liar, the man said "No." The officer replied "if you had I'd punch your eye." The man then simply said "you should speak the truth." The officer, there-upon, struck his prisoner a stinging blow between the eyes, drawing blood. They immediately clinched, and a most disgraceful fight ensued. They were finally parted by a couple of officers who were called in. Deputy Mayor Barker held both parties in one hundred dollars bail each for a hearing this afternoon.

FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.

Reasons for Resignation.

Some of my people have published a card saying they are not hostile to the new Psalm book, and if it turns out that I have misrepresented them on that subject, I will gladly take it all back, and send the correction far and wide. Let us wait for the development of the mind of God on that matter in the future. When Presbytery meets I will be ready to do whatever Providence shall indicate in reference to my first reason. *Hostility to the revised Psalm book.*

As the Fifth church has done a great missionary work at home, as they still persevered in doing something for the cause of God abroad; as there is a difference of opinion about certain resolutions which were passed on the subject of Charities, and as all agree that they are of one mind now in regard to contributing to the various boards of the church, therefore I am well satisfied in regard to my second reason. *Opposition to missionary contributions.*

As my people always paid my salary promptly and have determined to supplement it largely; as they have given me their loving co-operation during all their history; as I only simply complained of want of moral support which was only withdrawn very recently; and as their harmonious vote at their late meeting guarantees to me all necessary encouragement for the future: therefore I am more than satisfied in regard to my third reason. *Unrequited toil.*

I promised that if my people would satisfy me on these subjects, both the church and the world should know. I trust Presbytery will pardon me for making this exhibit before the time of their meeting. I felt that justice required haste in this matter. I could not rest without saying this much. More was taken out of my reasons than I ever put in them. S. B. REED.

THE IRON SUIT.

That Alleged Breach of Contract—A Reply from the Defendants.

Last week we noticed the fact that the preliminary papers in a heavy suit for damages had been entered in the Court of Common Pleas by Messrs. Kloman & Carnegie Bros., proprietors of the Union Iron Mills, against the Cascade Iron Company. The plaintiffs alleged that they had made a contract with the Company for twenty-five thousand tons of iron ore, guaranteed to be equal to the best Lake Superior specular ore (excepting the Jackson Iron Company's ore); but that there had been only 22,747 tons of ore delivered, and it was of an inferior quality, by which they (plaintiffs) sustained damages to the amount of $211,327.50. They also alleged that 2,253 tons of the ore has not yet been delivered, showing a further lose of $14,087, or an aggregate injury, in dollars and cents, of $225,414.50.

Yesterday the defendants entered a reply to this affidavit through the President of the Cascade Company, Mr. Joseph Kirkpatrick. The affidavit of defense sets forth that the contract was made, and that under it 22,747 tons of the ore were delivered; that it was of as good a quality as called for by the contract; and that they were ready to deliver the remaining 2,253 tons, and did tender the same, but that the plaintiffs refused to accept it. Defendants therefore deny that plaintiffs suffered any loss or damage from default in filling the contract, and further, that they have a full defense for all the statements alleged in the affidavits of plaintiffs.

After the paper was presented, a rule was granted by the Court to compel plaintiffs to plead in ten days, and the case accordingly will probably come up for further disposition next week. Messrs. Brown, Samuel Schoyer and Hampton appear for the complainants, and Messrs. Acheson, Sol. Schoyer and Shiras for the defense.

THE FIRST TICK.

The City Hall Clock Safely Placed in the Tower and Started to Running—A Handsome Piece of Machinery.

The work of setting up the great clock in the tower of the municipal building was completed yesterday morning, so far as the machinery is concerned, and at ten o'clock the weight was attached and the pendulum started to swinging. The work of setting up the machinery required great skill and care, but was safely and successfully accomplished, under the efficient direction of Mr. James Woodman. The weight is attached to a wire rope, and when wound up will run eight days. It consists of separate pieces of iron, each weighing forty-two pounds, and as many of them can be used, as desirable. Yesterday eighteen of these weights were used, making seven hundred and fifty-six pounds in all. The pendulum weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and is thirty-nine inches long, vibrating every second. The clock was constructed with a view of striking the "big bell" every three hours, as is now done from the Fire Alarm office. However, a wire from the striking apparatus of the bell has not yet been connected with the clock. The clock has what is known as the "gravity escapement" pendulum, and this very important part of the machinery is constructed with great accuracy. It is probably the only clock of the kind on this side of the ocean. The vibrations of the pendulum, it is claimed, will, by this construction, always be equal, and that the wind on the hands will not have the slightest effect upon the movements of the pendulum. A small clock, the dial of which is about the ordinary size of a house clock, is attached to the works, and indicates the exact time of the large dials on the outside. Another still smaller dial indicates the seconds. A glass case is to be placed about the machinery. Mr. James Hamlet, an electrician connected with the manufactory, arrived in the city from Boston yesterday, and he and Prof. Langley will proceed immediately with the regulating, which will probably require three or four days. However, the clock will still be kept running, and its slight variation from the correct time will scarcely be noticeable.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

The Stove Manufacturers in Council.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

A Large Delegation Present.

OPENING ADDRESSES—TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION, &C.

Yesterday at noon the National Association of Stove Manufacturers commenced its second semi-annual convention in Library Hall. Sixty-three delegates were present, representing the principal stove manufacturing firms in the United States. The association was first organized in New York a year ago, and held their first semi annual meeting last summer in Cincinnati. The object of the convention, it is claimed, is not specially to raise the price of their wares, but for the general interest of the trade and to promote a free discussion of the various subjects connected with the business. Delegates from New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities were present. Nine firms of Pittsburgh were represented, and the manufacturers of this city had made ample provision for the accommodation of the visiting delegates, and the headquarters were established at the Monongahela House.

THE CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

The delegates took seats on the stage and were called to order by the President of the Association, John S. Perry, of the firm of Perry & Co, of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., of this city, was elected temporary secretary. The delegates, when seated on the stage ready for business, appeared one of the finest, most dignified and gentlemanly set of men that has met in Pittsburgh for some time. The Secretary called the roll of members, a large proportion of whom responded to their names.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

After the call of the roll, President Perry read an ably prepared address, which was very comprehensive, containing many interesting statistics and valuable suggestions to the trade. The address is very long, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. We regret that a lack of space prevents our publishing it entire. The President commenced his address by congratulating the trade upon having successfully established an Association like the present, and upon the good results of the past year. He carefully reviewed the condition of the iron market for the last ten years. He explained the object of the Association, and said that a minimum of prices ought to be established, and suggested that the lowest prices for finished work be fixed at 9¼, 8½ and 7¼ cents per pound. There are, he stated, two hundred and fifty firms in the United States, with a capital of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. If the present prices of iron are advanced, the stove manufacturers must act accordingly in regard to their prices. There seems no reasonable hope that the price of iron will be reduced, on account of the cost of labor and the reduction of the supply from foreign production. We must defend a home production, and that is limited by the high prices of ore. It is reasonable to suppose that iron will advance instead of receding in price. He then spoke of the importance of an association in procuring legislation for the better protection of patents on patterns, and suggested that a committee be appointed by this convention to co-operate with other industries for the benefit of patentees. He said he had been requested to ask this convention to petition for the repeal of the duty on pig iron. He could not do that because he thought it was a political question, and because he was a tariff man in every respect. On the question of drummers, and the proposition to abolish them, he thought they would be taking a radical position to go further in that matter than other trades. Besides he doubted if their abolishment could be effected with strict justice, as it would give the firms composed of the greatest number the greatest advantage, as they might keep some of their representatives out while others could not. At the close of the address Mr. Perry was loudly applauded.

Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell respond d in the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of our stove manufacturers, to extend to you a most cordial welcome to the city of Pittsburgh. I welcome you as strangers, in the knowledge that most of you are personally unacquainted in this community; but we hope to give you such evidences of friendship and hospitality, as shall make you ever after welcome members of a familiar brotherhood. At the same time, I welcome you as friends, feeling that, although we may have never met, yet we are bound together in interest and sympathy—engaged in a common vocation, with amicable relations existing between us, and with a harmony of sentiment and purpose which render even the formality of an introduction unnecessary. The stove manufacturers of the United States are not lacking in that "fellow feeling" which "makes the whole world kin," much less in that fraternal sentiment which links together as brethren those who are engaged in the same handicraft. I welcome you as fellow-craftsmen, associated in a useful and honorable pursuit, having for its object the promotion of the health, the comfort and the happiness of their fellow men.

ANCIENT STOVES.

It would be interesting had I the time to trace the progress made in the manufacture of stoves during the past century, from the crude invention of Dr. Franklin—which was admitted to be a great improvement on the stoves of his day—to the first close cooking and heating apparatus now in use. These inventions and improvements have engaged the minds of statesmen and philosophers, not only in this country, but all over the civilized world, and it affords me pleasure to say that, through the skill, the industry and the intelligence of those engaged in the business, this particular branch of industry has kept steady progress with the spirit of the age, and that the stove manufacturers of the United States occupy the front rank as successful inventors. I congratulate you, therefore, as the representatives of this department of manufacture in the United States, on the high and honorable position which you occupy before the world.

WELCOME TO THE "SMOKY CITY."

And, lastly, permit me to welcome you to our city as fellow-citizens of a common country, a republic which has solved the grand problem of the capacity of the people for self-government. As citizens we meet on the same level, no matter what distinctions of a social, pecuniary or business nature may be drawn between us. As a citizen of this free republic, each man stands the peer of his fellow, and all have an equal right in its blessing and privilege.

In welcoming you to Pittsburgh, gentlemen, I cannot promise you anything attractive in the way of natural beauty or artificial ornamentation. The first suggestion which a stranger receives, on hearing the name of our city, is that we have an abundance of smoke and dirt, whatever else we may lack. This idea is inseparably associated with Pittsburgh, and has obtained for us the *soubriquet* "The Smoky City."

NOT ASHAMED OF OUR SMOKE.

We tender no excuse for our smoke. It is the incense we offer to to the God Vulcan, who presides over our numerous forges and furnaces, and is the emblem of our thrift and industry. Beneath the dark cloud that envelopes the city are the elements of wealth, prosperity and refinement. Here you will find an ambition as high, a philanthropy as noble, and a generosity as unselfish as actuate the minds and move the hearts of of those enjoying the purest atmosphere and the clearest sky. Our soot will smirch the face of the fairest lady, but it will not dim the lustre of her eye, or spot her reputation. [Applause.] It will begrim the merchant, the banker and the professional man, as well as the person of the swarthy workman, but it never blackens the heart or stains the conscience. Under this dingy haze, this misty eclipse, you will find beaming countenances, warm hearts, generous hands, and an old fashioned, homelike hospitality. And yet while we are preeminently "The Smoky City," we are not alway under a cloud. We have streaks of sunshine which dispel our gloom, and lighten up our darkest quarters. It is not a common blessing, however, and it is all the more enjoyable when vouchsafed to us. [Laughter and applause.] On such occasions we can transport the stranger to the tops of our hills, and point him to landscapes as beautiful and picturesque as nature ever modelled.

PITTSBURGH'S WEALTH.

We have also delightful drives, pleasant suburbs and public and private institutions, of which we are not ashamed, and which the stranger would doubtless visit with interest and gratification. But of these we do not boast. We do pride ourselves on our manufacturing industries, and to these your attention will be specially invited. It is not my purpose to go into details in regard to the great staples which we produce here in such abundance, and which has given us a world-wide reputation. Suffice it to say that, from data furnished from the recent census statistics, the business of Pittsburgh in iron, steel, glass, copper, agricultural implements, and other leading articles, foot up a yearly product of over $98,000,000. There is invested an aggregate capital of $54,000,000, giving employment to more than 30,000 hands, and who receive annually in wages $17,000,000. The cost of raw material is about $36,000,000 annually. There are many important items not included in this estimate, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information. The coal, for instance, is omitted for the reason that the mines are mostly located in the Monongahela valley, yet the coal trade is essentially a part of the business of Pittsburgh. Last year we mined over 115,000,000 bushels, equal to 3,870,000 tons. During 1872 we produced 44,000,000 bushels of coke, an increase of 21,000,000 bushels over the year 1871. We have no record of the capital invested in this important branch of trade, but it would greatly swell the aggregate of the business done here.

AN IRON CITY.

The greatest of all our industries is iron and its products. In 1870, in iron and steel alone, we had $27,000,000 invested as capital, and employed 16,000 hands.

The increase in the number of rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, etc., during the past few years, has been most marked, and the next census will shown an extraordinary growth and development in these branches. Up to 1872 we had but four blast furnaces, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per week. Four new furnaces were erected last year with a capacity of 1,700 tons per week. We now produce annually 150,000 tons of pig iron, and consume not less than 650,000 tons of raw metal per year, or over one-fourth of the whole production of the United States.

In the manufacture of glass, as in iron, we lead all other cities. In the eight years ending in 1871, our glass factories increased from 40 to 70, and fully one half of the glass factories in the United States are located here. The value of the oil trade has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last ten years, and is now estimated at over $12,000,000 annually. The banks and banking firms of our city number 104, with an aggregate capital of $28,000,000.

You can judge, therefore, whether we are not justified in the exhibition of some little pride in our manufacturing industries. With unlimited supplies of the cheapest and best fuel, and with unsurpassed facilities for the receipt of raw materials, and shipment of manufactured products—situated, as we are, at the head of a river navigation fifteen thousand miles in extent, and the center of a vast network of railroads reaching to the lakes and from ocean to ocean—we are destined to become the greatest inland city of the continent.

I might speak of our growth in population, our increase in commerce, our progress in architecture and in public improvement, but I will not trespass further upon your time. You have met for the purpose of considering important questions affecting the interests of the stove manufacturers of the United States, and permit me to express the hope that your deliberations may be harmonious, and that your action may tend to promote the best interests of the trade. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome to the "Iron City." [Applause.]

Mr. A. Bradley, of Pittsburgh, the Treasurer of the Association, read his report, showing a healthy financial condition of the Association.

TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

As a short time yet existed before the hour of adjournment, the President suggested that the time and place of the next meeting be considered. This occasioned considerable discussion, in which Buffalo, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Saratoga were suggested as the place for the next meeting.

General Rathbone moved that the next meeting of the Association be held at Niagara Falls, on the 18th of June, 1873. The motion was discussed at some length and finally carried.

ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

A motion was made to elect John S. Perry, Esq., President by acclamation, but it was finally decided that such proceedings would be out of order. A motion was then made that General Rathbone be appointed to cast the vote of the Association for a President. The motion prevailed, and the General cast his vote for Mr. Perry. The matter of the appointment of a permanent Secretary was on motion referred to the President.

GATHERING STATISTICS.

The President asked if he would be authorized in expending eight or ten hundred dollars for the purpose of procuring and arranging in convenient form reliable statistics of the trade.

The Convention at once acquiesced, and several suggestions were made in regard to raising the necessary funds. One delegate moved that all the funds of the Association be placed at the command of the President, and another suggested that that would not be sufficient. Mr. Mott moved that the President be empowered to use fifteen hundred dollars for the object mentioned, and that the expense be met by assessments upon the members of the Association. The motion was put and carried.

The President explained that the sum asked for was not as a compensation for himself or any of his clerks, but to defray other expenses necessary in gathering and publishing the information.

Mr. James T. Jackson, of New York, at the invitation of the President, addressed the Convention. He said that although not a member of the trade, he felt much interest in the meeting and wished them success.

REMARKS OF GENERAL RATHBONE.

The President suggested that some one address the Convention on the subject of "Iron." General Rathbone, he said, was one of the oldest men—and here the President paused, and the delegates glanced at the snowy locks and beard of the venerable General, and smiled—the oldest men in the business, added the President, and then apologized for pausing so long between his words.

The General said that although he believed he had been as long in the stove business as any member present, he thought there were others even older in years than himself. He was somewhat interested in the present and prospective price of iron, as he was a stockholder in a large blast furnace in Philadelphia. He anticipated that the price of pig iron by next summer would be fifty dollars per ton, and perhaps fifty-five, and he had governed himself in his business according to that impression. He knew that many thought that there would be a material decline in the price of iron next summer or fall, but he felt sure that they would be greatly disappointed. The manufacturers had unfortunately advanced the price of iron, and the ore men, thinking that they, too, ought to come in for a slice, had also made an advance of from two to three dollars per ton, and the effect would be to advance the price of iron still higher. But the price of iron was also greatly influenced by the price of coal. The speaker had been informed by two of the largest anthracite coal dealers in Pennsylvania that they had lost from fifty cents to one dollar per ton on all the coal they had brought to market last year. He thought then that we might safely anticipate an advance of from one to two dollars per ton in the price of coal in '73, over that of '72. As two and one-half tons of coal are used in producing one ton of iron, the increase in the price of coal will, of course, be added to the price of iron, and therefore we shall have an advance of about two dollars per ton on the price in '73 over that of '72. There was also a very short supply of iron, which would be another thing that would induce an advance. The furnace in which he was interested in had already sold in advance two-thirds of all they could possibly manufacture during the present year, even making no provision for accidents, strikes, &c. He knew of other furnaces which had made provisions for one-half, two-thirds and in some cases even three-fourths of all the iron they can possibly produce this year. Not one-half enough iron is manufactured to supply the present demand. The General concluded by repeating his opinion that the price of iron would reach fifty-five dollars per ton in the coming year.

TAKING OFF THE DUTY.

Mr. Pratt, of Boston, wished for information. He would like General Rathbone to tell him what the effect on our manufactures would be if the duty on Scotch pig iron were removed.

The General replied that he had often thought of that but he didn't feel able to give a definite answer to the question. He felt confident that the time was not far distant when iron would be exported from the United States to Europe, and not from Europe to the United States as at present. Then the question would be reversed, and the inquiry in Europe would be "what is the price of iron in the United States?"

THE WIT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. J. L. Martin, whose jokes on previous occasions in the session had provoked to mirth the dignified delegates, was called on by the President for an address. Mr. Martin rose and commenced by remarking that he really didn't know what he would talk about. But something reminded him—his conscience, perhaps, or his appetite—that the subject of "dinner" would not be uninteresting. A Pittsburgh delegate had just explained that the extra two-hundred and sixty-eight pounds were placed on a ton of pig iron in this city for "sandage." The speaker said he supposed that was for the "sand which is" there. At present he thought he would like to feel some "sand which is" here. At this the speaker placed his hand upon that portion of his anatomy whose gentle cravings had suggested his topic. When the joke had fairly penetrated the Association an outburst of merriment was the result, and several minutes were consumed before the proper degree of dignity was reached to resume business.

COMMITTEES.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to determine upon and report a scale of prices and terms: Messrs. Filley, Resor, Left, Shepherd, Ranson, Wells and Sard.

Committee on nominations: Messrs. Mott, Bell, Coding, Lape and Shinnick.

Mr. Shepherd moved that a committee of five be appointed to take charge of and consider the address of the President. The motion was carried, but the appointment of the committe was deferred.

A VISIT TO MILLVALE.

Mr. A. Bradley invited all the delegates to his house at Millvale in the evening, and requested them to be at the Union Depot promptly at 5:50 P. M. The invitation was informally accepted.

On motion of Mr. Rathbone the Association adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

The delegates, at the hour named in the invitation assembled at the Union Depot and took the train for Millvale, to visit the extensive stove manufactory of Bradley & Co. They were handsomely entertained upon arrival at their destination, and spent the evening in rambling through the works, and with an agreeable supplement to their saunterings, a banquet. The guests returned to the city shortly before midnight, with the most pleasant remembrances of Pittsburgh hospitality.

"OLD RELIABLE."

A Sound Pittsburgh Institution—A Safe Place to Leave Money—The Germania Savings Bank—Accommodation and the Best of Security.

The man of small means as well as the capitalist is interested in knowing just where his surplus cash can be placed to the best advantage, as regards the returns which will come from it, and the security offered for its safe-keeping. Hence a depositor who proposes to leave his money with any banking institution is desirous of securing one where he can be *sure* it will always be safe, and from which he feels certain of securing a good return, and the bank that can offer the best inducements in these respects is certain to prosper. The history of one of these institutions which has been preeminent in all these respects—the Germania Savings Bank—occurs to us as an apt illustration of the truth of our proposition. The Germania has long been looked upon as one of the best of Pittsburgh Saving's Banks, and one of the soundest in the State, and it has acquired this reputation by affording accommodation and safety to depositors through a series of years, in which it has been put to the greatest tests. A few days since its statement was published, from which an idea could be had of its stability. Its capital stock is $150,000, and its stockholders representing, in the aggregate, millions of dollars, are individually liable to double the amount of their stock. Then their assets on the first of January, 1873, were *over half a million* dollars. Certainly no better showing could be desired than that on the score of reliability. Then as to accommodation to patrons, their statement shows that six per cent. interest is paid on deposits, the interest being calculated from the 1st and 15th of each month, and thus the depositor never loses any time.

If other recommendations of this institution were desired, we think they would be found in the character of the men in whose hands the business of the bank is entrusted, whose names appear elsewhere. These gentlemen, individually, have been successful in their private business, and could hardly fail to succeed in the management of any public trust. The business at the bank is transacted on a liberal yet prudent scale, so as to ensure the greatest measure of profit to the patron, while the security at the same time is maintained.

The Germania is open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturday evening from 7 to 9. Among all our banking institutions we know of none we can more heartily recommend.

On Hand Again.

Mr. Charles I. Barr, the well known and popular dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, No. 98 Smithfield street, has just returned home from an extended western trip, and is now "on hand" to supply the wants of his patrons. He has recently made large additions to the fine stock of goods in his store, and offers all the freshest novelties in his line at very reasonable prices. Gentlemen cannot deal anywhere else to better advantage, a fact which a purchasing visit will fully demonstrate.

I. O. G. T.

Monongahela District Convention.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Convention met at 9 A. M., T. P. Morgan presiding, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Thos. McCleary. The following committee was appointed to adopt a new order of business and report at the next convention. G. W. Wilkenson, G. V. L. Mellenger and J. Allen Wilson. The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers. The following were chosen: W. E. Thompson, W. C. T.; Mrs. H. Butler, W. V. T.; J. Allen Wilson, W. S. and Treas.; Rev. Thos. McCleary, W. Chaplain; Mollie Thompson, W. J. G., and John Bar, W. O. G.

The next session will be held in Bellevernon, Fayette county, Tuesday, May 29th, 1873.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report through their chairman, Mr. Wilkinson:

Resolved, As Good Templars—1st. That we are still unalterably opposed to the drinking customs of society, and will never cease or relax our efforts so long as these customs remain.

2d. That we are in favor of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3d. That as an Order we will co-operate heartily with all other organizations tending to banish the evils of intemperance from the land.

4th. That the sole object and aim of our Order is to promote the cause of temperance; that as we believe that one of the greatest causes of intemperance lies in the drinking social customs of society, therefore we have incorporated the social element into our lodges, and have excluded from its meetings all those who do not pledge themselves to assume our obligations and observe our laws; and further than this, we are not a secret order, and should not incur opposition as such.

5th. That the publications of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, should have a wider circulation, and the same are heartily recommended. We believe that temperance men and women only become earnest zealous workers, when fully educated upon the various phases of this reform.

6th. That we earnestly urge upon temperance people generally, and Good Templars especially, the importance of sustaining more liberally, the temperance press as a means for the correct indications of public sentiment on this subject.

7th. That Associations like individuals are judged by their acts, therefore we as Good Templars should ever have a regard for our conduct and endeavor at all times to act consistently with our profession as temperance reformers, thereby gaining for our order the esteem and confidence of the people.

8th. We as a Convention, and as a portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania, do respectfully ask the Constitutional Convention to submit to a vote of the people, a separate clause of the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to some representative of the Constitutional Convention for presentation to said Convention.

9th. That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance, for the use of their hall, and to the members of Osmond Lodge, for the hospitable entertainment of the Convention.

After transacting some other routine business the Convention adjourned.

ALLEGHENY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Work of the Finance Committee—The Correct List of Estimated Receipts and Appropriations.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met on Monday night and spent several hours considering the Appropriation ordinance. Their labors were concluded last evening, and the ordinance completed as it will be presented to Councils to-night.

The tax on business was fixed at one mill on the valuation; city tax fourteen mills; special sewerage tax seven mills—this latter to be levied on unimproved real estate. This assessment of taxes, with the other sources of revenue, will aggregate, as near as can be estimated, the following:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1873	$ 19,007 74
City Tax	126,205 68
Business Tax	13,000 00
Water Rents	85,732 64
Markets	20,000 00
Weigh Scales	6,700 00
Measuring Wood and Bark	490 00
Vehicle License	9,000 00
Board Measuring	305 00
Fines and Forfeitures	6,000 00
Sales of Ferrules	2,000 00
Lot regulating	1,000 00
Ground rents	2,500 00
Railroads	6,676 09
Interest in unexpended balances	2,000 00
U. S. Postoffice Dept. for rent	530 00
Switch License	75 00
Pleasant Valley Railroad (for street cleaning)	504 09
Board of Health	300 00
Sundry Sources	13,521 02
Total	$ 318,101 89

The amount thus secured will be appropriated as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 32,465 00
No. 2. Interest	27,800 00
No. 3. Fire Engines	43,000 00
No. 4. Printing	4,500 00
No. 5. Streets	28,000 00
No. 6. Wharves and Landings	3,000 00
No. 7. Surveys	3,000 00
No. 8. Police	42,000 00
No. 9. Contingent Fund	12,204 60
No. 10. Poor Board, 3 mills	
No. 11. Water Works	35,000 00
No. 12. Outstanding Warrants	109 51
No. 13. Gas	18,000 00
No. 14. Sinking Fund	20,000 00
No. 15. Interest on Wharf Bonds	1,960 00
No. 16. City Property	15,000 00
No. 17. Sanitary	1,500 00
No. 18. Bills Payable	30,562 78
Total	$318,101 88

OFF TO HARRISBURG.

Pittsburghers who Started for the Capital Last Night.

Meteorological influences yesterday interfered very considerably with the arrangements and purposes of many of our citizens and Councilmen who had planned to visit Harrisburg and participate in the obsequies to-day in memory of ex-Governor Geary. Many who had previously expressed a determination to make the trip were led to change their design by the snow-storm which prevailed during the afternoon and evening, and which betokened anything but a comfortable journey over the mountains, with a possibility of being "snowed up." A number, however, who had determined to go to the State Capital at all hazards, started on the four o'clock train yesterday afternoon, and others assembled at the Union Depot last night. In this latter party were, an additional delegation from City Councils, and a number of other citizens, among whom was His Honor Judge Kirkpatrick. Just before they started a message was received from the Clerk of the Councils at Harrisburg, in which it was stated that the Harrisburg Councils tendered the hospitalities of the city to the Councilmen from Pittsburgh. There was no special car attached to the train for the party, but the passenger list of the train was not very large, and there were accommodations for all. They started about 9 o'clock, and will arrive in Harrisburg this morning before daybreak.

Advices from Harrisburg indicate there will be an immense concourse of visitors in the city to-day.

The Singer

Manufacturing Company's Silk Twist and Linen Thread can only be furnished from R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

A Partial List of Properties for Sale by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth Avenue, (Maltby Building.)

The following properties will be sold at a reduction, if purchased, previous to April 1st:

GOLD CLAIM.

French Gulch, Summit county, Colorado. We have several specimens, as taken from this claim, and can give a good title. The Claim is in working order, with Flume, Cabins, Utensils, &c. For further particulars call at our Office, where a plan can be seen. To a live, practical man this is a good opportunity.

EAST LIBERTY.
River Avenue.
[43.]

Frame house of 6 rooms and hall, cellar, water, (pump). House well finished. Lot 50 by 95, situate on River Avenue, one square from Station street. Price $4,500. Terms 1-3 cash; balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The House is in excellent order, and pleasantly located.

HOMEWOOD, PENN'A R. R.
[150.]

Frame House, 4 rooms and hall, porch in front. House new and in good repair. Lot 25 by 100. Situate on Homewood avenue, two minute's walk from station, and two squares from Penn avenue. Price, $2,300. Terms, 1-3 cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

EAST LIBERTY.
Collins Avenue.

One of the finest located Building Lots in the 19th ward. 40 by 129. Between station and Rop streets. Price and terms reasonable.

FIRE CLAY BRICK WORKS.
[203.]

282 acres of land, with 3 lots, situate at Black Lick station, Indiana county, Penn'a. These works are in good running order, new engine, 2 cylinder boilers, new clay mill, 2 kilns; capacity for manufacturing 6,000 bricks daily. ¾ of the above tract is underlaid with a five-foot vein of fire clay, and four-foot vein of coal. Parties wishing an investment of this kind, will please give us a call. Price and terms reasonable.

COLE & IRWIN.

Why

Does every family endorse the Singer sewing machine? Simply on account of its meeting their wants in ever sense, and doing just what they require.

R. Straw & Co., Sixth street, are happy in receiving a call from all those who may want to examine its merits.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

Time

has proved the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 6th street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of W. C. Dean vs. Barton & Keeney is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Atlas works vs. Norman & Updegraff. Action to recover on an alleged brief of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $78,80.

Fagan & Fisher vs. James Montague. Action to recover for work done in building a chimney. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

224. McGlaughlin vs. Demorest et al.
28. McDonald vs. McGlensey.
105. McKee vs. Morgan.
16. Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
193. L 5 Fisher Bros. vs. Ally. Val. R. R. Co.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
91. L 5 Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
143. Porter vs. Cohen.
159. Cochran vs. Pitts. & Bir. Pas. R. R. Co.
160. Same vs. same.
165. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
173. Atlas Works vs. Norman et al.
177. Fagan et al. vs. Montague.
178. Lutton vs. McClean & Co.
207. Realf vs. Realf.
2. Purviance vs. Shaun.
7. Braun vs. Lee.
8. Rhodes vs. McAteer.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Samuel W. Ray vs. Jacob Keil, which was on trial in this court since Tuesday, was settled yesterday by plaintiff taking a non-suit. It was the only case disposed of during the day.

Judge Stowe will preside in the District Court to-day, Judge Kirkpatrick having gone to Harrisburg to attend the funeral of Ex-Governor Geary.

Trial List for To-day.

153. Keeling vs. Struck et al.
154. Same vs. Same.
158. Tyson for use vs. Kountz et al.
160. Speer vs. Speer et al.
162. Halthouse vs. Bradley et al.
167. Farney vs. Giles et al.
163. Hutchinson vs. Kensington Oil Co.
179. Speer & Co. vs. Hertz.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The case of the United States vs. distillery of Nicholas Dorn was continued over until next term.

Nicholas Dorn, of Somerset county, on the criminal suit, charged with being a distiller and violating the revenue laws regulating the same, was tried and found guilty. Sentence suspended.

John Naugle, of Jefferson county, charged with being a retailer of liquors and not paying the special tax required, was tried and jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended.

George Carroll & Brother, of the city of Erie, presented a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of R. Armstrong & Brother, of Mercer county. The usual order was made.

Jesse Akers & Son, of Fulton county, presented a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Gehr, of Chambersburg.

The bankruptcy matter of John Kennedy against John and Daniel Richardson, of this county, was continued for trial at the next term at Pittsburgh.

Register's bill of costs in the bankruptcy matter of Levi W. Cooper, of Erie county, approved.

The papers in the case of Ira P. Burke vs. the steamer Emiline, were filed.

THE STRUGGLE OVER.

Special Meeting of the Board of Guardians—The Officers Chosen for 1873.

The struggle is over with the Guardians. They have elected the officers for 1873, and can now settle down to peace for the year. They assembled in special meeting yesterday for this purpose. Messrs. Beck, Fitzsimons, Hartley, Hays, Rowley, Smythe, Sweitzer, Torrence and President Kincaid, were present. After reading the minutes, the election of officers was proceeded with.

Mr. Wm. K. Hart was re-elected Treasurer of the Board, and Mr. John Wilkinson chosen also by acclamation Chaplain of the Alms House. Mr. Thomas Chess was similarly complimented by a re-election to the Superintendency of the Poor Farm.

For Physician at the Alms House, Drs. Ward and Hammett were nominated. Dr. Isaiah Ward, the present incumbent, was re-elected by a vote of eight to one for Mr. Hammett.

Mr. Smythe nominated Dr. Benham for Physician in the first city district.

Mr. Sweitzer nominated Dr. Purviance.

Dr. Benham received four votes and Dr. Purviance five votes, which elected him.

Mr. Rowley nominated Dr. A. A. E. McCandless for the second district. Dr. Foster was nominated by application. Dr. McCandless was re-elected by a vote of seven to two for Dr. Foster.

For physician on the South Side the following physicians were placed in nomination: Drs. McCord, Riggs, Chessrown, McCormick, English and Roberts.

On the first ballot the vote stood one each for McCord, Riggs and McCormick, two each for English and Roberts, and three for Chessrown. On the second ballot Dr. Chessrown was elected by a majority of three over all.

For East End physicians Doctors Sheridan, Hanna and Perchment were placed in nomination. Dr. Sheridan was elected by a majority of three.

On motion of Mr. Sweitzer, John I. Kuhn Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the Board.

Mr. Rowley moved that the salary of the Superintendent be increased from $1,500 to $1,600 per year. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved that the South Side physicians be required to report daily at the office of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Beck, to whom had been referred the matter of nominating drug stores to fill prescriptions on the South Side, reported the following: Louis Houck. Mt. Washington; W. C. Taylor, Temperanceville; and Charles Schwarm, Birmingham; the nominations were approved on motion of Mr. Sweitzer.

Mr. Smythe moved that the prescriptions of the East end physicians be filled by Mr. L. C. Castner, corner Penn avenue and Frankstown avenue. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

Fast Young Men.

In answer to a request by several prominent gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, and an almost imperative desire of the community in general, the Rev. Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, lectured in Music Hall last evening on the subject of "Fast Young Men." The large audience listened with marked attention, and were frequently provoked to laughter and applause. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Morgan received the congratulations of his friends on the success of his effort. The lecture was, of course, a financial success.—*Boston Post.*

These lectures have attracted vast crowds. Mr. Morgan's energetic style of delivery, his irresistible drollery, touching pathos, and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, elicit laughter, tears and applause.—*Boston Express.*

Tell Me, Ye Modern Minds

Of scientific lore,
Is there no sewing machine
The ladies all adore.
Is there none better than all the rest,
That never misses stitches,
Or fails in any test?
The grey old seer replied,
Yes, humanity is blest,
I long have used the Singer,
And Know it is the best.
R. STRAW & Co.,
No 10 Sixth street.

Music

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenee.

WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses, of aloes, salts, jalap, cro on oil, calomel, colocynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assault on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies sinking constitutions, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

MARRIED.

KNOX—BRAGDON—On Wednesday, February 12, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. W. Smith, Mr. ALLEN KNOX and Miss NESSIE J. BRAGDON, all of Allegheny City. No cards.

DIED.

SAINT—February 11th, 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., JAMES M. SAINT, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Middle street, Sharpsburg, TO-DAY, February 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:128 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.

Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice.
de14D&W.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$ 2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates, Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 245 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

BREVITIES.

....Allegheny Councils will meet this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock.

....A snow storm suddenly set in yesterday noon, and continued during the day, making pedestrianism very unpleasant.

....The meeting of the Fire Commission, which was to be held yesterday, was postponed on account of the absence of the members who are east.

....William Jenkinson who was stabbed so seriously at a ball in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, on Tuesday morning, was somewhat improved last evening. He is being attended by Dr. Alcorn.

....The Woman's Suffrage Association will meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Maltby building, 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, when the Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., will address them on "Three things women must have.

....One of the Erie county Deputy Sheriffs arrived yesterday with three prisoners. One, Henry Graff who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for breaking into a jewelry store, and two boys as accessories, who go to the House of Refuge for six months each.

....An insane man named Herrer was picked up in the streets at an early hour this morning, and taken to the lockup. He had a certificate in his possession, which gave his name, and showed he was a member of a Benevolent Society in Birmingham. He will be disposed of today.

....The lady Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Protestant Orphan's Asylum are distressed by the loss of Wilberforce James, a boy only ten years old, who wandered from the institution on Friday last and has not yet been found. They advertise for information of his whereabouts.

....The New Charter has been printed in pamphlet form, and will be forwarded to the Legislature in a few days. It will be accompanied by a memorial urging its passage, briefly calling attention to its main features, &c. The memorial, we hear it hinted; will receive the signatures of a number of citizens, business men, politicians, and others of both cities.

....The correspondence in relation to the Taxes on Corporations, and the public meeting called to consider the subject, was not published in this paper because of the failure of the messenger appointed by the business men to put in an appearance before yesterday afternoon. That swift footed Mercury ought to have a leather medal for his superhuman energy in the performance of duty.

....Samuel Abanethy, a brakeman on the West Penn. Road, was considerably cut about the face, and had one of his ears nearly torn off by a telegraph wire while standing on the top of a car on a fast-running frieght train, as it passed over Pine run bridge. It appears that one of the wires of the telegraph that passes over this bridge hung very low and caught him. He saved himself from falling off by catching a brake wheel.

....James A. McKain, mentioned yesterday as having been badly burned on Tuesday, at his home on Ross street, by the explosion of a lamp, died yesterday morning from his injuries. The deceased had been a member of the Monongahela Lodge No. 41, Ancient Order of United Workmen, one month. The widow of the deceased, we learn, will receive two thousand dollars from the lodge, in accordance with the rules of the order.

$500 Reward.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the thieves and recovery of the goods; or

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

for information that will lead to the arrest of the thieves who robbed our store on Monday night, February 3, of Black Guipure and Thread Laces and Fine Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth avenue.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as this vitalizing application is regularly continued. TTHS&S.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco and Cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSCHI & Co.,
51 Market street.

Crowds

At the Arizona Diamond Store, 38 Fifth avenue

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES

The following is the rate charged for advertisement under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 37
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD...Lessees and Managers.

ONE WEEK MORE
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
THIS EVENING,
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Miss Mitchell will be supported by
L. R. SHEWELL, JOHN A. ELLSLER
And the entire Company.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS............Lessee and Manager
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
NEW GRAND AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.
With additional Bright Lights.
Entire Matthews Family and Arthur Gregory, three Aerial Ladder feats, D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie and M'lle Angela, the Male and Female Sampson, Zephyr and Fragile, Infant Wonders, Great Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, Lizzie La Grange, J. T. Kelly, Tilly Forestage, Mike Kaaane. Comic Afterpiece.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Managers.
NO END TO OUR ATTRACTIONS.
To-night, the Champion Bone Soloist, Geo. White, Manchester and Jennings, Reynolds and Romer, Helene Smith, the Victorelli's, Billy Carter, &c., &c., and the new Drama, entitled
BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.
Ladies Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

LIBRARY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18th,
THE NOTED CLERGYMAN,
Henry Ward Beecher,
Of Brooklyn, will Lecture on
"MANHOOD AND MONEY."
ADMISSION, $1.00.
TICKETS with SECURED SEATS, $1.50.
The sale of seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 122 Wood street, commencing on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock. fe01

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
For Six Nights Only,
Commencing Monday, February 10.
First appearance in Pittsburgh of
MARTINO,
The Celebrated California Illusionist.
The Professor is pleased to announce to the public that he has added to his list of Startling Illusions several new features, among which are "The Talking Lion," "The Enchanted Canopy, &c." Miss Gertie Florence, the wonderful "Second Sight Lady," will also appear each evening in her various special ies.
Also, Miss Arzena Armond, the talented Vocalist, Organist and Pianist, will introduce each evening some of the choicest Vocal Selections.
150 VALUABLE PRESENTS 150
Will be impartially distributed among the audience at each entertainment.
ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Family Tickets, admitting five persons to Gallery, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained at H. Kleber & Bros. Music Store, during the day.
CHARLES FORBES, Manager and Proprietor.
G. H. TWOMBLY, Gen. Agent. fe8:h62

FREE LECTURE BY
Rev. S. F. SCOVEL,
AT THE ROOMS OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 13th,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Subject, - - - "TRAVEL."
Admission free to all. fe11

YOUNG FOLKS' FAIR
At 51 Fifth Avenue,
(Late Cowper Academy.)
Open every evening for a few weeks. DANCING EVERY EVENING. fe7:h:7

JOS. C. BAILIFF..........THOS. BROWN
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

James Gallagher's
MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair).
It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

PROPOSED INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rutan's New Bill—The Insurance Interests of the State to be Placed Under the Supervision of a Commissioner.

Senator Rutan a few days ago introduced into the Legislature an act which if passed, will very materially affect insurance matters in the State. The new act proposes the establishment of an Insurance Department, charged with the execution of all the laws of the State in reference to insurance. The department is to have a Commissioner at an annual salary of $3,000, who shall have charge of all books, papers, records, securities, now in the office of the Auditor General relating to Insurance; he shall have an office at the State Capital; he shall file in his office a charter of every company in existence, shall calculate on the thirty-first day of December the net value of all life—policies in force in each company, and in case it is found that a life insurance company has not on hand the net value of all its policies, the company shall be required to cease doing new business at once, until the Commissioner decides what further shall be done. The same rules shall be applicable to foreign companies doing business in the State—every company being required to have in safe securities an amount equal to the net value of all its policies clear of all other claims.

For Fire Companies he shall take fifty per cent. of the new premiums received, and all premiums received on unexpired risks, and fix the same as a reinsurance reserve; then charge this amount as well as all other claims to the Company, and if he finds these liabilities to "cut in" on the capital stock twenty per cent., the Company shall be compelled to make up the deficiency within sixty days or quit the business. The act in this connection gives the Company the power to call on the stockholders for the amount pro rata according to shares and to sell any man's stock who does not pay his share.

The Commissioner is also empowered to rigidly examine the accounts of every insolvent company to see that there had been no fraud or gross incompetency. He shall also have authority to call the attention of court to any company which he has reason to think insolvent, and the court shall decide the case. He shall have access to all papers of all insurance companies shall make annual reports, or offener; may employ an actuary to make valuations of life policies; shall receive fees to be paid into the State Treasury; no agent shall be allowed to take premiums for any company unless he has a certificate, showing that the company has complied with the act.

The act is a very interesting one to insurers as well as insured, and will repay attention.

Letters Held for Postage.—Miss Bower, Noblestown, Penn., 3c.; John H. Brundage, West Newton, Penn., 3c.; Dr. O. K. Chamberlain, New York, N. Y., 3c.; Mrs. Thomas Clancey, New York, N. Y., 3c.; Louis Catter, Chicago, Ill., 1c.; Miss Mary Cofman, Johnstown, Penn., 3c.; Miss Sadie Harbaugh, Sharpsburgh, Penn., 1c.; S. S. Jarvis & Son, Bridgeport, Conn., 3c.; Miss Mary A. Jewett, Basham, Ohio, 3c.; Wm. Reed, Allegheny, (2) Penn., 4c.; Daniel Ross, Allstown, Mass., 1c.; Miss Annie Shaffer, Conemaugh, Penn., 3c.; John Vaughan, Pomeroy, Ohio, 3c.; Mrs. F. H. Warren, Burlington Iowa, 3c.; Miss Rebecca Wendell, Johnstown, Penn., 3c.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 3D DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with CASTINGS FOR SEWERS, to be delivered wherever needed within the limits of the city.
fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 3D DAY OF MARCH, at 3 P. M., for supplying the city of Pittsburgh with — THOUSAND BRICK, thoroughly hard burnt, of the size and form, as per sample in this office. Bidders will state the point of delivery.
fe13 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Water Committee for the following supplies, up to MARCH 3D, 1873. All contracts to commence April 1st, 1873, and to continue to April 1st, 1874 (at the option of the Committee to discontinue one or all of them at the expiration of six months from commencement of contract.)

All FERRULES needed for city, of city pattern.

COAL, at Lower Water Works, corner of Etna and Twelfth street, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand bushels, at Upper Works, Bedford avenue, one hundred and nine thousand bushels, and at Forty-fifth street Water Works, one hundred thousand bushels. Any or all these contracts for Coal may call for more or less than the amount herein mentioned. The exact amount of Coal to be delivered each day or for the whole or part of the year, must be at the Superintendent's option, and to be placed in the works as he may designate. Contractors must have the following stock on hand: at Lower Works, 3,600 bushels: at Upper Works, 1,060 bushels; at Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward, 500 bushels.

Also, for FIRE PLUGS, city pattern; and also for Miscellaneous Castings; and also all WATER-PIPE, the said Pipe to be made of soft gray metal, and cast vertically, and to be of the length of 12 feet up to 12 inches in diameter, and 15 inch pipe and over must be 12 feet 5 inches.

All Coal must be good merchantable nut coal, passed over a ¾ inch screen and subject to the inspection of the Superintendent of the Water Works.

Also all Water Pipe must be weighed and tested in this city at contractor's expense and delivered in such way and manner as may be directed.

All bids to be accompanied with bonds to the amount of One Thousand Dollars that in case the contract is awarded to any party he shall accept the same.

The Contractor for the Coal shall give bonds in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

JAMES M. ATKINSON,
fe11 Superintendent of P. W. W.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, February 11 1873.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS, you are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalties imposed by said act will be inflicted.
fe11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the City of Pittsburgh, of DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., to pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873, will be placed in the hands of a Police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the first Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said City.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.
fe10 C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Tripod alley, from Meadow street to Finley street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
A. DEMPSTER,
fe7 City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Fifth avenue, from Jumonville street to Penn avenue, has been approved by Councils, and which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
fe7 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the viewers on the opening of Halket street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOMAS S. BIGELOW,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3, 1873. City Attorney.

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of taxables property," passed October 26, 1872, owner of real estate are hereby notified that their lists are now ready, and that it is the duty of all property holder who fail to receive lists to call at this office and obtain duplicates.
THOS. H. PHELPS,
ja30 City Assessor.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 10, 1873.

To Sewer Contractors.

The Sewerage Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following Sewers, with the appurtenances, inlets, manholes, &c.

CONTRACT NO. 1—Comprising about 580 feet of 3 feet Brick Sewer on WALKER STREET, from Brown street to the Allegheny river.

CONTRACT NO. 2—Comprising about 600 feet of 18 inch Vitrified Pipe Sewer on REBECCA STREET, from Walker street to Sturgeon street.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen and full information given at this office.

Bids must be indorsed "Sewer Proposals" and delivered on or before 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, February 13, 1873. Forms of Proposals on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Commission.
fe10 h43 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

WHITE ROSE.

A large assortment of Lubin's celebrated Extracts purchased personally in Paris and imported through the Pittsburgh Custom House, among which are
Jockey Club,
Sweet Sixteen,
Rose Geranium,
Tea Rose,
Sweet Brier,
Everlasting Bouquet,
Honey Suckle,
Orange Flowers,
Violet, &c., &c.
Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON
fe6 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING...W. H. CARPENTER...E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au3:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
ja8

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
PITTSBURGH

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
fe9 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (opposite Postoffice.)

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $150.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Sign of the Big Gun,
No. 179 Smithfield Street

FLANNELS, YARNS
AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

HOISTING MACHINES,
Hand, Steam and Water Power.
H. J. REEDY & CO., Cincinnati.
Wm. Cunningham, Agent, glass front box 378, Pittsburgh, or John Wilson & Son, 297 Liberty street. ja21:g52

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS,
CAPITALISTS
AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE.
The undersigned Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, (late House of Refuge) offer for sale the
Real Estate and Buildings
Belonging to said Institution, situate in the 9th ward of the city of Allegheny, containing about 15 acres. This property is well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, having a frontage of over 1,000 ft. on the Ohio river; four acres of this estate are enclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high. The buildings are of brick and include the main building, extensive shops and an elegant double two story modern dwelling house. The property is offered as a whole, and as such is suited to many kinds of manufactory purposes. If not thus disposed of prior to 1st of March proximo, it will be sold in lots agreeably to a plan of sub-division now ready for exhibition. Enquiries may be addressed to either of the undersigned, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
JNO. E. PARKE,
C. YEAGER,
ja21:g48:TTHF JOHN PHILLIPS.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms. Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.
ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
no2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,
With 1¾ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of
JOHN GRAZIER,
103 Smithfield street

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 percent. advance in wages. Call and examine our andrices.
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